

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 898.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1863.

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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
MADAGASCAR.

APPEAL FOR THE ERECTION OF MEMORIAL
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The reopening of Madagascar to the Missionaries of Christ in August, 1861—an event for which the Christian Church had prayed and waited for five-and-twenty years—left the Directors of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY without hesitation as to their immediate course of duty.

More than forty years before, the fathers of the Society commenced their missionary efforts in that island; and for fifteen years the faithful agents they sent forth laboured with unabated vigour, and with great success. In the year 1834 they were expelled the country; yet they left the Word of God, which they had translated into the native language, in the minds and hearts of many converts.

For more than a quarter of a century succeeding, these Malagasy Christians suffered every form of cruel persecution for Christ's sake, and upwards of a hundred sealed the truth with their blood. But the more they were oppressed, the more they multiplied: the two hundred believers with which the persecuting reign of the late Queen commenced had increased ten-fold when the persecutor died.

The advent of RADAMA II. was hailed with joy and gratitude by the afflicted Christians, who were at once restored to liberty and peace; and many who were supposed to have died in their chains returned to their homes in the City of ANTANANARIVO.

Under the influence of these events, the Directors of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY sent forth their long-trying and beloved friend, the Rev. WILLIAM ELLIS, to Madagascar, to recommence the Mission. He arrived at the capital in May last, and has since been joined by SIX NEW LABOURERS, including a PHYSICIAN, a PRINTER, and a SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

It would be impossible in the compass of this Appeal to describe the happy change, and the wonderful improvement, both social and religious, which have already been realised under the beneficent government of the new King; while the prospects that are still opening to the native Church are most encouraging. But these cheering events demand on the part of all the friends of Protestant Missions corresponding exertions; and in the latest communication of Mr. Ellis he presents urgent claims for immediate and generous help in the erection of suitable places of worship for the numerous and increasing congregations of native Christians. These will be best evinced from the following extracts from his interesting letter of the 23rd August just received:—

"THE MOST PRESSING WANT AT THE PRESENT MOMENT IS PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP. Eight hundred, a thousand, or fifteen hundred natives meet every Lord's-day in different parts of the city. And believing that the Christians in Madagascar would ever cherish the memory of those who from among them had joined 'the noble army of martyrs,' I sent to the King, in January last, to ask him to reserve the places on which, during the last twenty-six years, the martyrs had suffered, as sites for MEMORIAL CHURCHES—buildings which should not only be consecrated to the worship and service of that blessed God and Saviour for the love of whom they had died, but should serve also to perpetuate through future times the memory of their constancy and faith. The proposal pleased the King and the nobles, and greatly encouraged the Christians. Orders were immediately given that the pieces of land should be reserved for that special purpose; and his Majesty has, since my arrival, assured me that the ground shall be used for no other purpose, and shall be given to us whenever we require it. The Bishop of Mauritius accompanied me to these spots while he was there, and was forcibly struck with their remarkable appropriateness to the purpose for which it is proposed they should be occupied, providing admirably for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the principal portions of the city.

"The first site is at AMBOHIPOTSY (White Village), the place where the first martyr, RASALAMA, suffered in 1837, and where RARALAHY was put to death in the year following. Here also the greatest number of native believers suffered martyrdom in various forms during the reign of the Queen; and on this spot still remain the different parts of the cross on which the Christians, as well as ordinary malefactors, were crucified; while around, the bones of the victims, bleached by the sun and rain, still lie scattered.

"ARAPIMARINANA (the place of hurling down or casting away), the granite precipice, 150 feet high, down which eighteen native Christians were thrown in the second great persecution in the year 1849, is the proposed site of the second church.

"FARAVOHITRA is a spot on the crest of the hill where, in the sight of the whole city, the four nobles were burned alive, and the bodies of the eighteen thrown from the rock were also consumed. When I visited the place, in company with the Bishop of Mauritius, we stood and gazed on the prisons in the distance in which the sufferers had been confined, in the places where their sentences were read over to them, and where, as they sat together on the ground, bound with chains and encircled by soldiers, they sang their hymn of praise to Christ.

"AMBALINAKANGA, the next place on which the Christians propose to raise a temple for the service of God has been the scene of much hope and disappointment, suffering and joy. Here the first Christian Church was formed, and the communion celebrated, in May, 1831, when the natives of Madagascar first united with the Missionaries in commemorating the dying love of Christ. After the persecution of 1836, this house of prayer was turned into a prison, in which, mingled with wretched criminals, the Christians were confined. This chapel was a prison when I was here in 1856. King Radama, since his accession, has restored it to its original use, and a most attentive congregation of about eight hundred people occupy it every Lord's-day.

"At FIADUNA, the spot where, during the last persecution in 1857, twenty-one were stoned to death, it is also proposed to

erect a small village church as a sort of appendage to Ambohipotasy, from which it is not far distant.

"These buildings," adds Mr. Ellis, "should be of stone; they should not be ornamented or showy, but plain, solid, lasting fabrics, corresponding in their style and character with the purpose for which they are raised, and capable of containing eight hundred or a thousand persons each.

"So far as I can judge, the cost would not be less than 10,000*l*.

"The Christians here will do all they can, although twenty-six years of spoliation and suffering have greatly reduced their means. But they are willing, and will, I have no doubt, as far as they are able, render effectual aid in promoting the evangelisation of Madagascar.

"Will England give to Madagascar these memorial churches, and thus associate the conflicts and triumphs of the infant Church, and perpetuate the feelings of sympathy and love which bind the Christians of Madagascar to their brethren in England?"

This urgent appeal was submitted to a numerous Meeting of the LONDON AND COUNTRY DIRECTORS of the Society, held on the 28th October, when a unanimous and most cordial Resolution was adopted to make an immediate appeal to the friends of Christian Missions to supply the necessary funds for erecting FOUR MEMORIAL CHURCHES IN THE CAPITAL OF MADAGASCAR.

The Directors entertain the assurance that this application will be kindly entertained. Already a few generous friends of the Society have promised their liberal aid, and the Directors earnestly entreat the friends of Protestant Missions in general, and the members of the Society in particular, to co-operate in this good work, and ensure the early and complete success of the proposed enterprise.

Signed on behalf of the Directors,
ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.
EBENEZER PROUT, }

Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury,
December, 1862.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Hopkins, Esq., Hobart Town	500	0	0
Ebenezer Herne, Esq.	200	0	0
Henry Lee, Esq., Manchester (50 <i>l</i> . for each of the four Memorial Churches)	200	0	0
Henry Reed, Esq., Tunbridge Wells (50 <i>l</i> . for each of the four Memorial Churches)	200	0	0
Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Edward Baxter, Esq., Dundee	100	0	0
William Boulton, Esq., Bristol	100	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq., Margate	100	0	0
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Henry Wright, Esq.	50	0	0
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W. M. Newton, Esq.	25	0	0
T. Crowley, Esq., Birmingham	25	0	0
S. Dewhurst, Esq., Manchester	25	0	0
A deceased Friend, per W. H. Warton, Esq.	25	0	0
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J. Green, Esq.	20	0	0
Miss Hall, Walthamstow	20	0	0
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M. Prentice, Esq., Stowmarket	20	0	0
W. Underhill, Esq.	20	0	0
J. Whitley, Esq., Halifax	20	0	0
N. Whitley, Esq., Halifax	20	0	0
Mrs. Wilson, Sheffield, per Miss Whitridge	20	0	0
Isaiah Jupe, Esq., Mere	15	0	0
The late Mr. J. W. Porter, Braintree	19	19	0
Maldon Independent Chapel (collection)	14	16	0
John Labouchere, Esq.	10	10	0
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Ambrose Emerson, Esq.	10	10	0
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Mrs. Emerson	10	0	0
Mimes Spicer, Croydon	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
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S. Saddington, Jun., Esq.	10	0	0
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J. Wemyss, Esq., and Mrs. Wemyss, Fraserburgh	10	0	0
J. Fordham, Esq., Royston	5	5	0
Mrs. D. Olney, Cheltenham	5	5	0
A. S. L. Enfield	5	0	0
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J. Fowler, Esq., Holworthy	5	0	0
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Rev. Dr. Edgar, Belfast	5	0	0
Miss Alers Hankey	5	0	0
Rev. John Olive, Rector of Welwyn	5	0	0
Rev. John Owen, Vicar of Thrusington	5	0	0
Mrs. Parnell, Weston-super-Mare	5	0	0
Rev. J. S. Pearall	5	0	0
Rev. F. Soden and Friends	5	0	0
Miss Stapler	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Teverham	5	0	0
A. Wilson, Esq., Weybridge	5	0	0

THE INNS OF COURT HOTEL COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1862."

Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

Deposit, 10*s*. per Share on application, and 10*s*. per Share on allotment; Calls not to exceed £1 per Share, at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

E. W. Cox, Esq., J.P., Recorder of Falmouth and Helston, 36, Russell-square, London; and Mount, Highwood, Middlesex, Chairman.
John Jackson Blandy, Esq., Town Clerk of Reading, and Under-Sheriff of the County of Berks, Director of the Solicitors and General Life Assurance Society.
G. F. Fox, Esq., Bristol, Director of the Law Property and Life Assurance Society.
George F. Gwyn, Esq., Hammermith, Chairman of the Daventry Railway Company.
Alfred Lamb, Esq., Merchant, 43, Mark-lane, Director of the London and South-Western Bank.
John Benjamin Nevill, Esq., 16, Westbourne-park, W.
J. R. Worcester, Esq., Merchant, Lawrence Pountney-lane and Lewisham-park (late of Calcutta).
I. Wright, Esq., Bradford, Director of the Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Company.
With power to add to their number.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Druce and Co., 53, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.
H. C. Elliott, Esq., 69, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

AUDITORS.

G. A. Cape, Esq., Public Accountant, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, E.C.
One other to be appointed by the Shareholders.

BANKERS.

Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, City, London.
Messrs. Hallett, Osmanney, and Co., Great George-street, Westminster, London.
Bank of Manchester, Manchester.
Messrs. Beckett and Co., Leeds.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Holderness, Fowler, and Co., Change-alley, Cornhill, London.
Messrs. Harkersley and Son, Manchester.
Messrs. Irvine, Brothers, Liverpool.
John Benson, Esq., Leeds.

SECRETARY (PRO. TEM.).

Mr. Thos. Waite.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

The Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

It is admitted that a first-class Hotel is required in the vicinity of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the Directors of this Company have, with a view to supply such an acknowledged requirement, secured (on advantageous terms) the Freehold of the "George and Blue Boar Inn," in Holborn, and the adjoining office and Stables, in the occupation of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, and some premises at the back extending to Lincoln's-inn-fields, now occupied by Messrs. Clarke, Gray, and Woodcock.

It is proposed to pull down the buildings purchased, and to erect an Hotel, which will be conducted on a scale and in a manner consistent with the improved popular taste, and will comprise spacious Coffee Rooms; Reading Rooms and Library; Smoking, Billiard, Arbitration, and Public Dining Rooms; about one hundred and seventy Bed Rooms; and elegant Suites of Apartments looking into the Central Court of the Hotel, which, after the manner of Continental Hotels, will be laid out as a Conservatory.

The Hotel will have two entrances, one in Holborn, the other in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In addition to the ordinary Hotel accommodation, it is proposed to set apart a suite of handsome Rooms, facing Lincoln's-inn-fields, for a Club, similar to the West End Clubs, for the accommodation of Barristers. There will also be in the building several Reference Rooms, for the convenience of Solicitors and others.

It is believed that ere long the different Courts of Law will be concentrated, and that the necessary Buildings for this purpose will be erected in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The Site of the proposed Hotel is admitted to be eligible and unsurpassed for its position and central situation.



and inasmuch as the recently-formed Hotel Companies pay dividends varying from 10 to 35 per cent., there is every reason to anticipate that equal success will attend this Company.

Plans of the proposed Hotel can be seen at the Offices of the Company, and any information required will be given by the Secretary. A copy of the Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

A large amount of the capital has been already subscribed. Interest upon the amount paid up at 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed from the date of payment until the opening of the Hotel.

Applications for Shares may be made in the form annexed, accompanied with a Deposit of 10s. per Share. If no Allotment be made the Deposits will be returned in full.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Solicitors, and Brokers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Inns of Court Hotel Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN, Having paid..... I request that you will allot me..... Shares in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number, and to pay the calls thereon when made.

I am, Gentlemen,
Name in full
Residence
Profession or Business
Date

This form, when filled up, to be sent to the Secretary, Solicitors, or Brokers.

300 NEW CONGREGATIONAL

CHAPELS.—Of the 300 Chapels opened, commenced, and projected this year, the ENGLISH CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY has received applications to render pecuniary aid, as well as practical guidance, to 130. The additional income of the Society has enabled the Committee to promise pecuniary assistance to 53 of this number; leaving, however, 77 not yet aided. Most of these 77 cases are of first-class importance, and are dependent for accomplishment upon the Society's conditional help. The Committee absolutely need, in order to do the extraordinary work before them, 12,000*l*. in addition to the extra 8,000*l*. already paid and promised this year. Most of this additional 20,000*l*., when fully obtained, the Committee intend to employ in loans, on personal security, repayable without interest in easy instalments, spread over five to ten years, and so make it a permanent Loan Fund in Aid of Chapel Extension. Further donations in future years may raise this sum to the very desirable figure of 50,000*l*. The Committee now earnestly appeal to the members of our Churches and other friends for contributions towards the extra 12,000*l*. indispensably needed to make most of the above 77 cases. For the extra work to which the Society is pledged the contributions already promised will be adequate. They plead only for means to do the additional work now pressing upon them for help, but which they cannot undertake without additional resources. Out of these 77 projected chapels what aid will be furnished to the stated preaching of the Gospel, Church organisation, educational, evangelistic, and missionary labours! What palpable Memorials of the noble sacrifices of our forefathers! What conclusive evidences of the potency of voluntarism, and what contains of good to generations yet unborn! Can the silver and the gold which God has entrusted to His servants be devoted to a work more appropriate to our times, and more productive of the highest and most lasting good? Copies of the last Annual Report, or any other information, will be gladly supplied to all favourable to the object on application at the Office.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee, John Crossley, Esq., Halifax; to the Treasurers, Messrs. Joshua Wilson and John Finch; or the Secretary, the Rev. J. C. Galloway, A.M., at the Society's Office, 1, Moor-gate (entrance, 118, London Wall), London, E.C.
December, 1862.

A BAPTIST MINISTER would be glad to correspond with a Baptist or an Independent Church with a view to the Ministry. Unexceptionable references. Apply, X. Y. Z., 51, Palford-street, Pimlico, London.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK HILL.

SIXTY CHILDREN will be ADMITTED into the School in 1863. Forms to fill up may be obtained at the Office of the Charity. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., London.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

JANUARY ELECTION, 1863.
Fifth Application.—No. 19 on the list.
The Friends of ALFRED BARHAM DAVEY will be thankful for any VOTES the Governors and Subscribers may be kind enough to record in his favour. The case can be strongly recommended and Proxies will be most thankfully received by Messrs. Farmer and Gorbell, 92 and 93, St. John-street, Clerkenwell.

ORGAN.—TO BE SOLD, a first-class instrument, by Lincoln. Contains grand organ and swell, sixteen stops, foot pedals, &c., in an oak case, beautifully carved in the Gothic style, suitable for a Church, Chapel, or Hall. Price 200 Guineas; cost 800*l*.
To be seen at Hammond and Eiloart's Auction Rooms, 28, Chancery-lane, W.C.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as APPRENTICE to the GROCERY, or Groceries and Drapery businesses combined. He must be of steady habits, and would receive the comforts and supervision of a home. Apply, A. Shepherd, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

TO PARENTS.—A RETAIL and DISPENSING CHEMIST (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) has a VACANCY for a respectable and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Every facility is afforded for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the business.
Apply to G. Dowman, 100, High-street, Southampton.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, well established, and residing near London, is desirous of meeting with a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE, who would have every facility for obtaining a perfect knowledge of the Retail and Dispensing business, as well as an insight into Dental Surgery. Premium moderate.
Address, post paid, to R. P. Messrs. Burgoyne and Burbridge, 16, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

THE REV. T. E. NOYES, B.A., of Creaton, Northamptonshire, has VACANCIES for TWO PUPILS. Full particulars on application.

A YOUNG LADY, who has had considerable experience in Tuition, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a family. Her acquirements are thorough English, French, Music, Drawing, elementary German, and Latin. Age Nineteen. Salary not so great an object as a comfortable home. Good references can be given.
Address, "Fides," Mr. Topham, Stationer, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

A YOUNG LADY, Twenty-seven years of age, experienced in the usual branches of School Studies and Duties, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT after the Christmas Recess. References.
Address, M. A., 36, Fore-street, Ipswich.

A YOUNG LADY, Nineteen years of age, accustomed to teaching young children, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as JUNIOR TEACHER in a LADIES' SCHOOL.
Address, M. S., Mr. W. Stevenson's, Shakespeare street, Nottingham.

A LADY, the wife of a Graduate of London, and herself accustomed to Tuition, would be happy to MEET with TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS to BOARD and EDUCATE. They would be treated in every respect as members of the family. Terms, inclusive, 4*l*.
Address, Mrs. Oxer, 32, Montpelier-road, Peckham, London, S.E.

TO SCHOOLS and FAMILIES.—WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION in School or Family, to TEACH English, French, Music, Singing, and Drawing. Very good references.
Address, "The British and Foreign Governors' Institution," Cambridge House, Sheffield.

VACANCIES for FOUR BOARDERS.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A few Christian parents, whose children have been for some years at a superior school in a most healthy locality near the sea, in the North of Devon, wish to recommend it to those who desire for their sons a Scriptural, solid, and liberal education, with the advantages of careful training and a happy home. They do this as a duty, conscientiously believing that the advantages offered are unusually many.

Charles Smale, Esq., Solicitor, 18, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, has kindly consented to supply references and information, with Prospectuses.

BUXTON.—WYE HOUSE.—The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., has a FEW VACANCIES. Terms, &c., on application.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, in a Minister's family. Terms, Forty Guineas. Prospectuses and References on application.
Address, Mrs. Vine, Myddleton House, Huddesdon, Herts.

PALMER HOUSE, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

PRINCIPALS—Rev. A. STEWART and SON.
The School will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—Mrs. CANNON (widow of the late Rev. C. Cannon), informs her friends that the duties of her School will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst.
Prospectuses and References sent on application.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, N.W.

will REOPEN WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28th, 1863.
Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to Thomas M. Coombs, Esq., Clapham-common; the Rev. Dr. Hurndall, Head Master; or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

PROFESSOR W. B. TODHUNTER, of Cheshunt College (M.A., Gold Medallist, &c.), RECEIVES into his house FOUR or FIVE PUPILS, who may be preparing for University or other Examinations. Mr. Todhunter will be happy to furnish particulars upon application.—Hatton House, Cheshunt.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

The PUPILS of this Establishment will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, January 27.
A Prospectus may be had on application to Mr. JACKSON, the Principal.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.
Terms, 24*l*. per annum, inclusive.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT at Forest-hill, Sydenham, conducted by Misses E. and F. SOUTHGATE.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.
The VACATION will END on FRIDAY, January 23.
Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Taunton.

MILFORD HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, WELLINGTON-ROAD, BRIGHTON.

Mrs. W. G. BARRETT has removed her Preparatory School for Boys to Brighton, where she will endeavour to unite the comfort of home with the discipline of school. The highest references given. Terms, 35 and 40 guineas per annum.
School will REOPEN JANUARY 24th, 1863.

THE WALLANDS, near LEWES, SUSSEX.

The Rev. T. E. FULLER RECEIVES into his Family a FEW PUPILS. The course of study includes the usual branches of a Classical and Mercantile Education. Pupils prepared for Matriculation at the London University, or for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations.
The house is in one of the most healthy situations on the South Downs, and is within seven miles of the sea.

WESTBOURNE-ROAD ACADEMY, FOREST-HILL, KENT.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. T. G. TIBBS.
Young Gentlemen carefully trained in Literary, Mercantile, and Professional Studies, with liberal domestic arrangements and constant attention to physical and moral progress. Inclusive Terms, from Thirty Guineas. Prospectuses on application. The Christmas Vacation will terminate on the 30th January, 1863.

ST. NEOT'S, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Miss GEARD continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES, who are liberally Boarded and carefully instructed in the usual branches of an English education, including French, on moderate terms. A French lady resides in the house. Instruction in Music, German, Drawing, and Painting, by efficient Teachers. A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL, SPALDING.—

Established in 1849 by the Rev. PERCY STRUTT.
PRINCIPAL—Mr. JOHN S. BARKER, B.A., University of London.

The Course of Study comprises the subjects required for the matriculation of the University of London, and the Oxford and Cambridge Middle Class Examinations. For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

The School will REOPEN on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1863.

LANSLOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Misses MIALI.
References: Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firm, Upper Norwood, London.
The Next Term COMMENCES January 26.

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Thame, January, 1863.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

We frankly plead guilty to a possible charge of remissness—although none has been made against us—for not having long since brought before our readers the Endowed Schools Bill, introduced to the House of Commons, and read a first time, on the 24th of June last, principally with a view to its being brought under the consideration of the public during the recess. We have been so absorbed in other and more general matters of ecclesiastical interest since the prorogation of Parliament, that we have inadvertently allowed this valuable measure to drop out of sight. As we have reason for believing that Mr. Dillwyn, the hon. member for Swansea, will again submit the Bill to the notice and decision of Parliament early in the approaching Session, we beg to call the attention of our readers to its main provisions.

The Bill opens with a preamble which, after stating the prevailing opinion that "according to the law at present in force, no person not conforming to the Church of England can hold the mastership of any school of Royal foundation, or of any other Endowed School or charity for the education of youth, unless the same shall have been founded for the immediate use and benefit of persons not conforming to the said Church," declares it to be right "that such restriction should be removed, and that the laws relating to the government and teaching of such schools should, in other respects, be amended, so that the same should, so far as possible, be open to all subjects of the realm without any distinction whatever." It then enacts, first, that no Endowed School of Royal foundation shall be deemed a Church of England School, and that every one, qualified in other respects, shall be eligible as trustee, master or scholar, without distinction, on the ground of religious belief. The second clause enacts that no other school shall be deemed a Church of England School unless founded for the immediate use and benefit of the members of that Church. Clause the third provides that in ascertaining whether any school belongs to the Church of England, no rule of evidence is to be applied which would not be equally applicable to prove the founding of any school for the immediate use and benefit of Nonconforming bodies. And the fourth clause enacts that where a school was not founded for the use and benefit of any particular religious body, the religious teaching shall be determined by the Trustees for the time being, with the proviso, however, that it shall not be compulsory upon children whose parents object.

It will be seen from the above sketch that the measure is as broad and comprehensive as the principle on which it is based is reasonable and just—that principle being that educational endowments not expressly denominational shall be open to equal participation by all subjects of

the realm. The rule of our law courts has been that all schools not avowedly founded for the immediate use and benefit of a particular sect must be taken to belong to the Church of England. This rule the present Bill annuls—and thereby restores to the nation what belongs to the nation, but what, until now, has been appropriated exclusively by the Church Establishment. There is no expectation, of course, that the measure will obtain the sanction of the present House of Commons—but neither would a much less comprehensive one. As we are distinctly told that we shall get nothing, however insignificant in itself, lest we should ask for more, it is obviously our interest to demand no less than our right. By this means we may force upon the Legislature in course of time a clear understanding of the principle of equality on which we base our claims. And that principle persistently put forward and consistently illustrated by the measures we propose, will, no doubt, before very long obtain the recognition of the country.

THE CHURCH OF DEPORTMENT.

ONCE more the shepherds cry "Wolf"; once again the Church is in danger. And this time the cry is raised by no feeble, timorous pastor, scared by the mere shadows which move across the fold. It is the *Times*—with eyes as of Argus, throat of Stentor, hands of Briareus—quick to detect danger, loud to announce it, strong to avert it; it is this self-constituted supreme guardian of the flock who makes day hideous with his outcries: and when the *Times* shouts for fear, who will not run? The "silly sheep," indeed, are no whit disturbed. They see no sign of danger, and nibble the grass, or the dry withered hay which is their more common provender, with their usual placid unapprehensive air. But the shepherd's fellow-townsmen, will they not listen to the warning cry? Let us, at least look out and ask what the danger is.

Only in December last, but one poor month ago, the characteristic excellencies and strengths of the Establishment were described at length in *Fraser's Magazine*. It appeared that, "although there is no pretence of consistency about it," the Established Church is yet well adapted to "the upper classes"—"where," as Gentleman Turveydrop beautifully puts it, "what is left among us of Deportment still lingers,"—everything about it being "so comfortable, so respectable." It was found to "hallow," or, in other words, to lend "decorum" to, "the great epochs of family life," its baptismal, nuptial, and funeral celebrations. Its clergy were gentlemen, "and the notion of a clergyman being a gentleman" was very acceptable to English habits of thought. "It suited an infinite variety of persons to have a Church with a good social position"; parents, for instance, who wanted a "respectable cover" for the quiet unpractical boy of the family; it was "convenient," too, to have a clergyman at civic boards or county feasts who, by virtue of his social status, could "lend a little dignity and extra respectability to the occasion." In short, Dr. Dollinger's description of the English Establishment as "a Church of Deportment" was an exceedingly felicitous one: the Church, like Mr. Turveydrop, was "celebrated, almost everywhere, for its Deportment." That was its cardinal excellence, its main function, its strength and its defence. If any thoughtless *Ada* asked, "Does it teach anything?" it was enough to reply with poor fascinated *Caddy*, "No, it don't teach anything in particular. But its Deportment is beautiful." What, though it had a false complexion, false teeth, false whiskers, a padded breast, and a wig, so long as, like the Prince Regent's humble follower, it led "an idle life in the best of clothes," and deported itself to the admiration of all beholders?

The *Times* holds with *Fraser*. It holds that the Establishment, "more than any other religious body in the world, depends upon the

social position of its clergy for its influence." Should "the clergy as a body lose caste" it forebodes the most disastrous results. It could pardon, as it makes a certain "old-fashioned friend of the Establishment" pardon, "a good deal of latitudinarianism, even a good deal of judicious and well-bred scepticism"; it could "excuse even a little enthusiasm in the scion of a good family": but enthusiasm without good birth is without excuse, scepticism apart from good breeding is beyond pardon. The one thing it cannot tolerate in the clergy is "the absence of the usual guarantees and tests of a gentleman." Its prayer is, Give us, O give us Deportment, or we die.

Now the *Times* has just discovered that its prayer is not being answered, and is by no means likely to be answered. It has discovered that the race of ecclesiastical Turveydrops is fast dying out. "The number of men of education and social position who enter Orders is becoming less and less every year; the void has to be filled up by"—*O tempora, O mores!*—"an inferior class, commonly called *literate*," i.e., men who have not run the University curriculum. "This change is no longer confined to the Northern dioceses; it has invaded the Midland, and even the Southern. More than half the ordinations of the diocese of Lichfield and nearly half of those of Winchester this time are of '*literate*.'" If this "appalling" state of things goes on "in the ratio of the last three or four years, in a very few years' time University men will be the exceptions in the Church." No wonder the *Times* is moved to tears and outcries; in a Church of Deportment its friends may well shudder at the thought that the adepts of that art are rapidly passing away. The only wonder is, perhaps, that it did not take up the pathetic lament of the great master of this sublime art;—"England—alas, my country!—has degenerated very much, and is degenerating every day. She has not many gentlemen left. We are few. I see nothing to come after but a race of weavers," i.e., the *literate*. "Heaven forbid that I should disparage them, but they have—no Deportment."

Gentleman Turveydrop traced the degeneration of the race to a political cause,—"*A leveling age is not favourable to Deportment.*" The *Times* traces the danger of the Establishment to the growing wealth of the nation. "The truth is that the Church is, in a pecuniary sense, being swamped; the national wealth is rising higher and higher; she is up to her neck and can but just breathe." And again:—"At present the state of the case is simply this, that the wealth of the country is increasing every day, while the property of the Church remains the same, so that in the comparison the pecuniary attractions of the Church as a profession are becoming less and less every day." There are so many new avenues to success in life, so many departments are thrown open to the public, the Indian, the Civil Service, the Army—Trade holds out so wide and auspicious a prospect, that the clerical profession suffers; University men run after the "prizes" of life, and the altar is left to be served by the inferior class, commonly called "*literate*." Of course the *Times*, which knows everything, must know what the gentlemen of England are like; but we confess we learn with profound disappointment that they are moved mainly by "pecuniary attractions," even when they contemplate devoting themselves to the sacred functions of the priestly service. "The grand old name of gentleman" used to imply some superiority to the sordid lures and vulgar aims of life. If all that high birth, good breeding, and University training can do for a man now is to make him an adept in the art of Deportment and teach him how to turn his art to the best commercial account, the plebeian "*literate*" have had a lucky escape of it, and the Church will be an infinite gainer when it is no longer a Church of Deportment.

The *Times*, of course, is right, as it always is; omniscience being its only foible, infallibility its only fault; and yet our memory of the Prayer-book sadly perplexes us. That does not speak

of the Church as a profession in which men may contend for rank and opulence: it enjoins her ministers that they be not greedy of filthy lucre. It does not ask whether the candidates for the office of a priest are men of birth and breeding—it exacts no guarantee and tests of a gentleman: but simply requires that they be apt and meet, for their learning and godly conversation, to exercise their ministry duly. It extends no pardon to their scepticism however judicious or well bred; but pledges them to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word. So far from meeting their enthusiasm with hesitating excuse, it binds them to set aside all worldly cares and studies, that they may be diligent in prayer and in reading the Holy Scriptures, and become wholesome examples to the flock of Christ. It neither makes Deportment a *sine qua non*, nor does it use "decorum" as a synonym of "holiness." In place of tempting men into the service of the Church by prizes and pecuniary attractions, it exacts of each of her ministers the avowal that he is inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to serve God for the promotion of His glory and the edifying of His people. The *Times* must be right; but if the Prayer-book could for once be right and the *Times* wrong,—what Nonconformist of us all ever dealt out such hard measure to the Church as its friend and guardian has done? If both be right, the journal in describing the Church as it is, and the book in describing it as it should be,—then, the Establishment as a Church of Deportment is indeed in imminent peril; but this peril, in so far as it is a Church of Christ, is its safety and its hope.

MADAGASCAR.

In writing of the island of Madagascar, with the events of the last nine months before our eyes, we feel much as an old Christian Roman must have felt when, in the seventh century of the Christian era, Augustine planted the standard of the Christian religion in the pagan region of Britain. This far-off land, inhabited by a people whom we were wont to call only heathen and barbarians, has now written, on almost every mile of its area, "Holiness unto the Lord." Its history during the last forty years has been paralleled only by the history of the early Christians under Nero and Diocletian, or the persecution of the Protestants under Alva and the Spanish Charles. We have read all that can be read of the earlier and more modern history of this wonderfully interesting sphere of missionary enterprise, and are compelled to say that scarcely any chronicle of the triumphs of the Christian religion has equalled those which are now being written, almost under our own eyes, in this remarkable land.

To what race the Malagasy owe their origin is, and probably always will be, a matter of as much conjecture as the similar question relating to the origin of the early Britons. Mr. Ellis, in the very interesting narrative of his "three visits," does not, excepting incidentally, touch this question. In the appendix to his work he appears to infer, from an analysis of the language of the Malagasy, that the race is of Malayan origin, but, while acknowledging, he neglects to account for, the remarkable facts relating to the copiousness, precision, and uniformity of the Malagasy tongue. Older travellers, however, throw light upon this subject, which may, perhaps, be acceptable to the reader. We learn from Flacourt's French history, which even so severe a critic as Southey accepted, that the majority of the Malagassee are of Jewish origin, and that their descent can be traced from Abraham and Keturah. Southey, however, was of opinion that three races were mixed in this nation, viz., the Jewish, the Arabian, and the Caffrarian. Customs and traditions point to all these sources of nationality, and invest them with a cumulative interest.

The past history of this people is enveloped in that mysterious darkness which surrounds the infancy of nearly all the nations of the earth. The people of Europe knew nothing of them until the Portuguese—those *avant couriers* of modern civilisation—discovered their existence. They were the first Europeans whom the Malagassee knew, and the native impressions of them were not more favourable than were those of the Japanese and other nations. The island was, however, well-known in the time of the Commonwealth. In the Harleian collection of voyages, in the library of the British Museum, there is a narrative of one Richard Boothby, who appears to have spent many years amongst these people. He it is who gives the information, on no less an authority than that of Bishop Moreton, that it was seriously proposed during the Commonwealth times, to banish the troublesome Royalist Bishops to Madagascar, in order that they might "plant a colony," and "endeavour

to reduce those ignorant souls to Christianity." This scheme, however, if it ever had a more solid basis than that of a bishop's tattle, was not carried into effect. Probably, if it had been, there would have been no "Act of Uniformity." Sheldon would then have had a more congenial sphere of labour; and, instead of the elaborate inscription on the decorated tomb in the parish church of one of the suburbs of London, would have found a more honourable memento in a cross or stake in one of the outskirts of the capital of the Malagasy.

English relations with Madagascar commenced in 1820, with the establishment of missionaries of the London Missionary Society at Antananarivo, the capital of the country. Since that date the history of Madagascar may be divided into three broadly-marked periods. The first of these extends from 1820 to 1828, and covers the reign of Radama I. During this period commercial relations with Europe were established, and Christianity was founded; the oral tongue was reduced by the missionaries to a written language, a grammar was constructed, schools were set on foot, a printing-press was introduced, and the Bible and "The Pilgrim's Progress" were translated. The King offered no obstacles to these works, and in eight years Christianity had gained a strong and durable footing. A Church was in existence; Bible-classes and Sunday-schools were well attended, and considerable portions of the Scripture were in circulation. This done, the work had to be tried as by fire.

The second period commences and terminates with the reign of Ranavalona, one of the twelve wives of Radama, who sprung upon the throne as soon as her husband had died. This woman, who reigned from 1828 to 1861, engrafted the vices of a Catherine de Medici on one of the worst of heathen characters. She was as pitiless as Nero, and as superstitious as our English Mary. She had, however, been seven years on the throne before her antipathy to Christianity became very marked. Then, irritated by various reports which reached her of the growth of religion, and the opposition to idol worship, she showed her tigress nature. Persecution followed such as the world has not seen since the days of the Vaudois fires. The native Christians were hunted through the length and breadth of the land. They were starved to death, stoned, cast headlong from rocks, burnt at the stake, sawn asunder, out to pieces, crucified. Neither rank nor age was spared by this relentless fury. How many met their deaths at her hand will probably never be known, but not one apostatised to save his life. Firm, calm, cheerful, they all died singing with their last breath of the love of the risen Redeemer. But, as it has always been, the blood of the martyrs became "the seed of the Church." The faster their ranks were thinned, the faster they were filled up. Converts multiplied instead of decreasing, and amongst them was the only son of the Queen,—the Crown Prince—who now reigns in her stead. His profession, during the whole of his mother's lifetime, was an open one, but the mother's deep love was his shelter. The tigress had not the heart to touch a hair of the head of her child.

The Queen died in 1861, and Radama II., a Christian King, now occupies her throne. His accession was as the rise of the sun over a land of darkness. What he is, what he has done, and what he is doing, our readers will have seen from the copious extracts from the letters of Mr. Ellis, which have appeared in our columns. All the persecuted have been sought out; the churches are again opened; schools are established, and the printing-press is again set to work. Mr. Ellis, with other missionaries, a doctor, and a teacher, are now settled at the capital, enjoying the intimate friendship and active assistance in their work of the King and his Court. In this country, as the reader knows, a special subscription has been opened for the erection of four churches on the spots made sacred to the memory of the martyrs by the scenes of hottest persecution. Already half the sum required has been given, and we should be thankful if the remaining half could be sent by those who may read this narrative.

For ourselves we can say that the reading of the whole history of this remarkable mission has been one of the most cheering events which we have lately known. In the midst of the limp Christianity which we too often see around us,—a creed without a life, and a religion without a sense of common honesty,—it is not a little refreshing to see, with the eye, that the Word of God has lost none of its old power. Finding heathen men, it has wrought in them delicacy and depth of feeling, openness of heart, steadfastness of purpose, rectitude of conscience, and a love that knows no faltering or change. In many matters we may sit at the feet of these children of God, and learn anew of a strength and wisdom which our older Christianity is well-nigh forgetting. So these new Christian people are already re-

turning to us, in their lives, a gift in exchange for that which they have received from us. We have given them the Gospel, and they are showing us how even heathens may adorn it.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE.—On Friday last the broker of the State-Church entered the premises of Mr. J. Balsey, near Ramsgate, and took away three new harrows, and a heavy cart, value 14*l.*, for a rate of 1*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The costs were 13*s.*

DEATHS OF MINISTERS IN AUSTRALIA.—The last mail brings advices of the death of the Rev. Dr. Ross, of Sydney, regarded as the father of Congregationalism in that continent, and of the Rev. Frederick Miller, of Hobart Town, one of the oldest and most respected ministers of the Independent body in Australia.

THE MORAVIANS.—During the present year the Moravians intend to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into their country. Great preparations are to be made for the occasion, and visitors are expected to be present in large numbers from all the neighbouring countries—Bohemia, Galicia, Croatia, Hungary, Posen, and Russian Poland.

BISHOP COLENSO AND THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel states that the Archbishop of Canterbury has recommended the society to refrain from taking any step in reference to the Bishop of Natal, until after the bishops can meet for a full discussion of the subject early in February.

DR. CAMPBELL V. THE SATURDAY REVIEW.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the well-known author and journalist, has commenced proceedings against the *Saturday Review* for a libel. The cause, "Campbell v. Spottiswoode," is set down for the sittings of Nisi Prius in Hilary Term in London.—*Morning Advertiser.*

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS.—A memorial, in opposition to that from the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England and other bodies against the running of excursion trains on Sundays, is being circulated and extensively signed by persons who avail themselves of such trains, for presentation to the directors of railways on which such excursion trains are run.

A NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT NICE was consecrated on Monday week by the Bishop of Gibraltar in the presence of the principal French authorities, who accompanied the English Consul in their official capacity. The church has been built entirely by voluntary contributions, at a total cost of 6,400*l.* (including 500*l.* for a temporary church used during its construction), and is both exteriorly and interiorly thoroughly ecclesiastical in design, the architecture being that of the fourteenth century.

SECESSION FROM DISSENT.—On Sunday evening the Rev. G. Crowther Smith, Congregational minister of Folkestone, announced his retirement from the Congregational body and his union with the Established Church. Mr. Smith said that he found, according to the Bible, that wherever Christ's Church was described the rule and government of that Church was best come up to in the Church of England. In the Congregational system the government of the Church, and especially the principle of equality that prevailed in it, prevented him from properly fulfilling his duty as a preacher; and having now satisfied himself that there was nothing in the ritual of the Church of England to which he could not subscribe, he could not but regret that he ever left the Church of his fathers. It is understood that Mr. Smith has received a promise of episcopal ordination.

CHURCH-RATE PIGS.—In the month of September last (says the *Essex Telegraph*) a vestry-meeting was held in the parish of St. Mary, Chelmsford, for the purpose of levying a Church-rate. At that time the opponents of the rate offered to contribute voluntarily the amounts demanded of them, provided they were spent for such reasonable purposes as keeping the churchyard in repair, and so on, but they conscientiously objected to find money for the maintenance of the Church of England worship. The advocates of the rate, in reply to this, said they wished the opponents of the rate to understand that in levying the rate they only acted "on principle" (i. e. putting your hand into another man's pocket). This principle of the State-Church was carried out on the 24th ult. by the seizure of two pigs, the property of Mr. T. Catchpool, of Lexden-road, who happens to be a member of the Society of Friends. What become of the animals has not yet been ascertained, but it is to be hoped that they furnished a Christmas dinner to some of the impoverished curates who perform the drudgery of the Church, but receive small pittance from its abundant riches.

LOWESTOFT MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE.—Whilst last week we had to record an act of clerical intolerance on the part of the incumbent of Batley, we rejoice this to record an act of Christian fraternity on the part of the vicar of Lowestoft, Rev. Charles Hebert, M.A. On Monday last he was to be seen going round to the various Nonconformist ministers' houses, inviting them, at this period of the year, to meet together for conversation and prayer. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, at eleven, the Rev. R. Lewis, Independent; the Rev. Messrs. Ridsdale and Day, Wesleyan; the Rev. J. Aldis, Baptist; the Rev. J. Higham, Methodist Free Church; and the Rev. J. C. Walker, M.A., curate, met together for this purpose in the vicar's temporary apartments. They sang the hymn, "Strangers and pilgrims here below"; after which they read the address of St. Paul to the Ephesians recorded in Acts xx. Upon

this Scripture each gentleman made remarks, and then each offered prayer. Acts like these stand in contrast to bigotry and rancour, and will certainly be owned and blessed by the Great Head of the Church.—*Patriot*.

Religious Intelligence.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING-CLASSES.—On Sunday evening the third of the special services in St. Paul's Cathedral was performed under the dome, there being a great concourse of persons present. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Alford, Dean of Canterbury, who selected for his text the words addressed by St. Paul to Timothy—"From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures." He pointed out that in all classes of English society there was a lamentable ignorance of the Holy Scriptures, particularly in the higher and middle classes. Among the humbler classes he believed that the knowledge was greater, and that the children who went forth from our National schools knew more of Scripture than those who went out of our grammar schools, and even from our Universities. He expressed his opinion that a higher range of knowledge should be exacted from the candidates for admission to the ministry of the Church, and that no one should be permitted to minister even to the humblest congregation who had not a perfect knowledge of the New Testament in its original language. He next dwelt upon supposed discrepancies in the Scriptures which had been of late made much of by those who from their position should have been ranked as defenders of the faith rather than as objectors. He counselled an earnest, prayerful, and reverent study of the Scriptures, before which all difficulties would vanish, and would render the humblest student a match for the shallow objectors of the present day who were generally ignorant of the subjects which they criticised. The Dean referred in strong terms to the objections recently raised against the Pentateuch by a Bishop of the Church of England, and contended that, because we might have lost the clue to the solution of some of the facts, we were not hastily to deny the historical accuracy of those books, or to reject, as some had done, all faith in the divinity of Christ. The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention. The preachers at the theatres and other special services were as follows:—Sadler's Wells, Rev. S. Garratt and Rev. J. T. Davidson; Surrey, Richard Weaver; Pavilion, Rev. J. Clifford; Standard, Rev. J. P. Waldo; Britannia, Rev. Mark Wilks; Eastern Alhambra, City-road, Mr. Stratton; St. James's Hall, Rev. R. Robinson and Rev. S. Coley.

THE SOUTHWARK MEMORIAL CHURCH.—A meeting of a very interesting character was held in the Pilgrim Hall, Southwark, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6. Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London, took the chair, and expressed his peculiar and growing interest in the church, not only from its martyr history, but also because of its recent struggles and present condition. He said they were within the last thousand pounds required to complete the building. The trustees had hoped that during the past Bicentenary year the friends of religious freedom in London would have done themselves the credit of fulfilling the pledges long since given, and that the very feasible and comparatively easy work would have been achieved to show something really done in the metropolis as a memorial of the Bicentenary celebration. He should now consult his co-trustees as to the best steps to be taken for the speedy accomplishment of the work. He inclined personally to the opinion that it would be necessary to make a direct application to the Americans in London and in the United States, and tell them the true state of the case. They might blush crimson in doing this, but the work must not fail. The intention was to give every right-minded American a legal right to the use of the memorial building, and to secure one place in England where we could meet the descendants of the Pilgrims for fellowship and mutual co-operation in the cause of truth and freedom. At the close of his address, Mr. Scott said he had learnt from a member of the church that it was intended to inaugurate a movement for raising a sustentation fund, to which he felt pleasure in presenting a cheque to commence the subscription. The Rev. Dr. Wood, secretary of the American Board of Missions, in the course of a luminous and effective speech of considerable length, referred to the interest excited by the visit of the pastor of the church to America, and to the beneficial influence exerted by it. The principles of the Pilgrim Fathers had produced great results in America, and their effect was seen in the present momentous struggle. They would yet leave the entire continent, and as in the mother country, though a war the most deplorable had intervened, the end would be order, stability, freedom, and the blessings of Christian civilisation. Dr. Wood said, notwithstanding the injurious influence exerted by the press and political agitators anxious to secure the Irish vote, the real sentiment of the Northern States was that of thorough good-will to England. Mr. Allan (a gentleman of African descent, and a native of Virginia, educated in Fortress Monroe), the Rev. T. S. Harper, the Rev. W. H. Smith, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. London addressed the meeting, when a purse of gold was presented to the pastor. The Rev. Dr. Waddington, in acknowledging the gift, said that the movement had taken him by a pleasant surprise, and he rejoiced in it as an indication of the unity, affection, and zeal which were of more value than thousands of gold and silver. At the request of one of the members, a resolution was

carried unanimously that a similar sustentation meeting should be held every three months; and the people separated mutually expressing their grateful satisfaction.

NEW COLLEGE.—The college for the education of Dissenting ministers at St. John's-wood has received no encouragement during the past year. For many years its funds have been falling off, and this year the Council have been compelled to give up one of their most important and distinguishing chairs, that of the Natural Sciences. In reference to this step, Dr. Lancaster, the present occupant of the Natural Science chair, has published a circular to the council, in the course of which he says:—

Efficient and careful investigation of the laws by which God governs the material world, is second only in importance to the study of the laws by which he regulates the spiritual world, and the want of a knowledge of such laws at the present day must seriously interfere with the usefulness and influence of the rising ministry. No substitute for education in science as a branch of natural theology can be found in the intermittent cramming of students for their examinations by books and a limited number of lectures.

Having watched the working of the college with great interest for now ten years, I have the deepest conviction that means might be adopted, that would insure an income amply sufficient to maintain the present staff of professors, and prevent the inevitably disastrous results of any retrograde movement. Should you, however, after all endeavours, find the increase of funds impossible, I would suggest that a more equitable method of dealing with your finances, and one to which your constituency could make no objection, would be an equalised reduction of salaries and other expenses.

I do not wish to intrude any observations on myself, especially as you have so generously indicated your sense of the value of my services, in the resolution you have forwarded to me. At the same time I cannot avoid the inference that your sudden determination to suspend the natural science chair must have some reference to my recent election to the office of coroner for Middlesex. I wish therefore to state, that I do not consider the duties of these offices in any manner incompatible, and I have made such arrangements as will secure the due performance of both engagements. Throughout the country, the coroner fills other public positions, and in one of our largest provincial cities he holds an important chair as professor in a college, affiliated, like our own, with the London University. I must confess that the prospect of giving up a position of so much usefulness, for which I have made some sacrifices, and in which I have worked heartily, is painful to me. Rather than do this, I am willing to entertain any proposition necessitated by the present financial crisis, that would secure the chair to the college and the denomination.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, CHESTERFIELD.—The new chapel in Brewery-street was opened on Wednesday last. The Rev. C. Larom, of Sheffield, officiated in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. J. Campbell. The Rev. A. Murrell visited Chesterfield on Thursday, and preached two eloquent sermons to large audiences. The building is neatly designed, and well lighted and ventilated.

BRACONSFIELD, SOUTH BERKS.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday, Jan. 6, in Bethesda Chapel, for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. James Duthie on his settlement as pastor of the Independent church. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Hayden, of Wycombe. Mr. Charles Lever, one of the deacons, then briefly adverted to the circumstances that led to Mr. Duthie's settlement; after which the meeting was addressed by the Revs. T. H. Brown and D. Pledge, of Wycombe, J. Snell, of Chesham, and D. Mossop, late pastor of the church, now of Reading. Notwithstanding the weather was unfavourable, the chapel was crowded. The proceedings throughout were of a most interesting character.

HOPE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, WEYMOUTH.—The first anniversary of the opening of the above chapel was celebrated on New Year's-day. The congregation met for prayer in the early morning, and at tea in the afternoon, after which a public meeting was held, presided over by W. Summerville, Esq., of Bristol. Addresses were given by the Revs. R. S. Ashton, I. Birt, J. Perkins, W. Lewis (pastor), and Dr. Crisp. The treasurer announced that the building, which had cost 1,556*l.*, is now quite free from debt, the whole sum having been raised. Thanks were given to kind friends who from without have aided in this undertaking, and especially to the chairman, who had brought the last 50*l.* with him that night, and had come from Bristol to be present at the meeting.

SILLOTH, CUMBERLAND.—OPENING OF CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This very neat and commodious place of worship was opened on Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862. The Rev. W. Brewis, of Penrith, preached morning and evening to large congregations. On the following day a tea-meeting was held, and numerously attended by friends from Carlisle, Wigton, Aspatia, and the neighbourhood around. The public meeting in the evening was addressed by the Revs. W. Brewis, of Penrith; E. Young, Annan; N. Wight and S. W. A. Wrigley, Carlisle; H. Perfect, Wigton; G. T. Wallace and Mr. D. Bouch, Aspatia; R. R. Buck, Esq., Wigton, in the chair. The chapel was well filled, and the meeting a very pleasant one. The chapel is simple and neat in style—all who saw admired it—capable of holding 300. The front view is pleasing, ornamented by a bell tower. There are three windows in the front, and four on each side. The total cost, when palisaded round, &c., will be about 560*l.*, towards which 300*l.* have been subscribed.

LEICESTER.—LONDON-ROAD CHAPEL.—On the evening of New Year's Day a social meeting of the congregation was held to receive reports of the completion of the effort made during 1862 to clear off a large portion of the remaining debt on the building.

The school-room, which was prettily decorated with banners and evergreens, was crowded. The Rev. R. W. McAll, having taken the chair, read the resolution of the previous New Year's Day, which was to endeavour to raise a sum of not less than 1,000*l.* during the year in reduction of the debt. He then called upon Mr. Swain, the treasurer, to make a statement of expenditure and contributions up to the year 1862. Mr. John Bennett read the list of subscriptions to the present effort, from which it appeared that there were upwards of three hundred separate donors. These sums, only a small portion of which remained unpaid, with the proceeds of the sale held in October by the ladies in the school-room, and the collection at last anniversary, gave, after deducting expenses, a total of above 1,060*l.* The only deduction, it was stated, would be for the interest on the remaining debt. Up to this time the congregation had raised upwards of 4,000*l.* towards the cost of the building. Reference was also made to the general financial affairs of the congregation during the year, especially to the gratifying fact that, notwithstanding this and other special claims, the weekly voluntary offerings by which this place of worship is entirely supported had considerably exceeded those of any former period. The entire contributions, including those to missionary and other benevolent objects, had been more than 1,700*l.* The other speakers were Messrs. R. Walker, J. Latchmore, G. Rodhouse, J. Harrap, T. O. Beale, W. J. Simpson, E. Walker, and R. P. Swain and Mr. M'Millan, of Coventry.

Correspondence.

UNION OF DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to join other correspondents to convey my thanks that you have so opportunely opened your columns to communications on the subject of union among Nonconformists. There is something inexpressibly painful, and even offensive, in the sneer of a writer in another journal who speaks of the "palaver" of such a subject. A difference of judgment from an extreme opinion is befitting; but there has been nothing to justify the use of such phraseology. The fact is that union among Nonconformists has never had so clear a course as now. About Christian union on the broadest scale there has been talk enough for the present. Fifteen years ago this rose to an ascendancy that seemed to some to promise a speedy millennial blessedness to a divided Church. Great, holy, and now sainted men, prayed, wrote, longed, and laboured for it. And it was a most Christian effort to hush at least the asperities of ecclesiastical strife, to provide ampler opportunities for the interchange of holy fellowship, to advance a spirit of candour, and to secure a grand and impressive demonstration of evangelical unity. While, however, there have been minor advantages, the thing as a whole has proved a miserable abortion. And the reason is palpable. We all see it. We are not sorry the experiment has been made, since the failure has been so complete. There can be no union on any large scale between Nonconformists and men who are inflated with the pride, or compromised by the enormous, vital, and heterogeneous falsities of a National Church. Such men will necessarily disdain and ignore us, or unite with us only on the condition of their precedence. The scheme was noble and Christ-like. The sin of the failure lies at their door, not ours. The thing could not succeed, and happily this generation will not renew the experiment. Towards Conformity the plain duty which Christ lays on us is testimony, not union.

This new aspect of things, however, makes union among Nonconformists to be the question of the times. The demands of the age, and of our country, could never be more unequivocally in this direction. A National Church, by its unblushing Rationalism on the one hand, and the growth of mediæval practices and theology, on the other, is imperilling the progress of England, and the very foundations of Christianity.

The continuance of isolation among Nonconformists would be a great sin against God and our country at such a time. There is scarcely a town in the kingdom where it is not our weakness. It is our one disqualification for meeting the alarming signs of the Ecclesiastical world. For the sake of all that is dear and holy let not this subject be treated contemptuously. The way was never so open; the hindrances were never so few. The Wesleyans in the new management of their Quarterly, and the Presbyterians in their advances, are passing through a change. Let Baptists and Independents treat this subject with all the candour, calmness, and thoughtfulness it deserves.

If other claims permit, and if there should be necessity, I will venture to solicit your insertion of a second letter.

Jan. 13, 1863.

Yours thankfully,
CULTOR VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The cordial thanks of Dissenters are due to you for your suggestion of a course calculated to "discourage denominational competition, especially in the erection of rival places of worship." To see several churches "regarding themselves" and inducing others to regard them, in a certain sense, "as the Christian church" of a given locality is a consummation much to be desired. The formation of conflicting "interests" is an evil against which the best efforts should be directed. But, after reflecting on the remarks of "A Nonconformist Trustee," and your own bold and comprehensive conception, I am impressed with the idea that as a *sine quid non*, each denomination has much to do in the way of curing itself of the evil of schism. Two churches of the same designation and "order," in a state of mutual opposition, present a more forbidding spectacle than that merely of two churches of different denominations. I would beg to submit, then, as a means to the end which you contemplate in your judicious suggestions, the application of your counsels, first of all, to the increase of positive unity in feeling and action in each "religious body." It must be obvious that we shall be far from witnessing a real union of the denominations with each other, until the churches of the same name,

doctrine, and government are "walking in the fear of the Lord" in their relation to each other. If one "body" is to coalesce with another, the parts of each respectively must be in a state of cohesion. With oneness in doctrinal sentiment, however, there are, at present, churches in hostility with each other. To bring about a mere junction of church parties, in their sectional character, would, without the needful internal cementing principle, be insufficient to accomplish the purposes for which greater united action is now desired.

I. With deference, then, I would say, Adopt the broad principles so ably enunciated by the *Nonconformist*, when recommending measures for preventing collision between one denomination and another. Only, let them, in the first place, be submitted to the judgment and conscience of each "body," as corrective of its own divisions, as seen in its rival "causes." Say to the two or three churches of one name and order, "Be the one church of your polity there. No longer be separate, but dwell together in unity."

II. As I would apply those principles to cement such societies to each other for fellowship, so I would use them to stimulate to united labours. If several denominations may be conceived of as one working church, how much more a plurality of churches having no diversity of creed. Take, as an illustration, three Independent societies in a town; could they not agree to be "one body," and still make all suitable arrangements in regard to the salaries and divisions of labour of their several ministers? Each minister being called by the whole united church, and each congregation having the services, more or less, of each minister, petty quarrels (often sad in their results) would be avoided, and all would rejoice in every new opening instead of some, as now, looking with coolness, if not with jealousy and even with suppressed aversion, on the "new interest." To say, "this would not be Independency," is perhaps to speak without book, if by "Independency" is meant conformity to apostolic usage. Then—

III. Means of preventing opposing "interests" in each denomination being in operation, I would adopt, in the union, your valuable hints and suggestion for exactly the same great object as that for which you have laid them before the churches, viz., to exhibit in a locality all the Nonconformist communities working in harmony to fulfil the ends for which they all profess to exist. This kind of co-operation, it appears, is in a degree to be seen at Norwich, and I hope will before many years become general.

In Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and elsewhere, there are unions of Baptist and Independent churches. In the Huntingdonshire Association, "there is not only denominational union, but 'the church' of the locality—a 'district church,' presided over by five ministers, 'assisted by lay brethren'; and this church embraces seven chapels. It would be interesting to know something about the working of those communities.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
Jan. 10, 1863. AMICUS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In common with many of your readers I rejoice that you have opened your columns to correspondence on the subject of Christian union.

With you I think that more may be done at present by mutual fellowship and work than by mutual compact.

Why should not the Nonconformist churches in every town hold at least a quarterly united communion service, and a monthly missionary prayer-meeting?

In this town we have just completed a most delightful week of united prayer and exhortation (Methodists, Independents, Baptist—both Particular and General—with a sprinkling of Church.)

People have blended their prayer and praises together night after night, and a great increase of union and spiritual power is the result.

Would not, "The Free Churches of England" be an appropriate title for the united Churches when the union is consummated?

Very truly yours,
Derby, Jan. 10, 1863. H. TARRANT.

PUBLICATIONS OF CENTRAL UNITED BAPTIST COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The response to the two letters on this topic you were kind enough to insert last month has, you will be glad to hear, very far outrun our expectations. Orders to the amount of at least 1000. came in during that month; and as these orders were, for the most part, only of the value of 6s. 9d. or 7s. 9d. each, you will easily infer how numerous they were, and over how wide an area the volumes published by the committee must have spread. This large sale has been attended with a good deal of correspondence; and in the letters I have received two points call for brief remark. The one is, that a desire has been very generally expressed that the committee, now at the point of dissolution, should inform the public where the volumes they have published may be obtained after they have ceased to exist; the other is, that the worth of these volumes has been on all hands recognised, and a very general conviction seems to be entertained that they will rise at least in commercial value as the months and years pass by.

This conviction I believe to be a well-founded one. Our surplus stock is very small, and will soon be run out. I know that many of our friends are yet unprovided with copies; and there is abundant reason for expecting that when once the volumes, and especially the remaining copies of the Memorial Volume, are only to be had at second-hand, they will fetch considerably advanced prices. It is the peculiarity of all collections of Public Documents, if they be well edited, and really throw light on the past history of the nation, that the lapse of a very few years makes them both rare and dear; and your readers have lately heard how one volume, containing only a 1/4th part of the Documents included in our Memorial Volume, had risen to ten times its cost.

In reply to the wish expressed by many of our correspondents, I have to announce that the committee have sold their entire surplus stock to Messrs. W. Kent and Co., 23, Paternoster-row, who have been their publishers throughout; and that all applications for copies of the Bicentenary volumes must henceforth be sent to Messrs. Kent and Co. To this announcement you will perhaps permit me to add that the friends who may wish to furnish themselves with our publications, should lose no time in making their application. Those especially who wish to have complete sets should be prompt in applying, as, while the whole stock in hand (and there are

no means of adding to it) is a small one, there will not, I am afraid, be more than fifty copies of the volume of Lectures left.

It may be necessary to state once more that the books published by the committee are three: viz:—

1. The Memorial Volume, containing the Public Documents and the Historical Introduction (670 pp. demy octavo) price 6s.

2. The Eleven Historical Tracts (240 pp. octavo), price 2s.

3. The Four Lectures delivered at Willis's Rooms. (140 pp. octavo), price 1s.

The Memorial Volume, however, has been published in various forms to suit the requirements of different classes of readers. Besides its complete form (No. I.), it has appeared, and may be obtained, in its separate parts. To make the list of publications complete, therefore we must add:—

4. Documents relating to the Settlement of the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity. Bound in cloth, (520 pp. demy octavo) price for 4s. 6d.

5. Documents, &c. The same volume as No. IV., but sewn in paper covers, and sold at 4s.

6. Historical Introduction, by Peter Bayne, Esq. (142 pp. demy octavo), price 2s.

Any, or all, of these volumes Messrs. Kent and Co. are now prepared to supply.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

SAMUEL COX, Secretary.
10, Broad-street Buildings, E.C.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Hitherto I have been able to support a sewing-class by contributions sent to me. Lately the girls have been making linen collars, &c., for sale, but we find a difficulty in disposing of them. Will you allow me to ask your readers to aid us by purchasing some? The prices are, ladies', boys', or men's collars, 6d. each—2s. 6d. half-dozen. Ladies' sets of collars and cuffs, 1s. each, 5s. half-dozen. The class now consists of 80 factory-girls. If all the work done can be disposed of it will be to a considerable extent self-supporting.

Yours sincerely,

W. HAYWARD,
Pastor of Second Baptist Church, Wigan.
Wigan, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE DISTRESS IN HINCKLEY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to present to you and the friends of the poor Congregationalists at Hinckley our very grateful acknowledgments of the following sums of money and parcels of clothing:—

Mr. Charles Lea, Leicester	2	0	0
Mr. F. Drake, ditto	1	0	0
An Aged Widow, ditto	1	0	0
Mr. M. A. Woods, The Butts, Worcestershire	0	4	0

And two parcels of clothing.

Will you also allow me to say that our wants are now more manifold and pressing than ever? We shall need all the help we can get for months to come. In spite of the praiseworthy efforts of the committee for the general fund, much distress prevails, and it is painful indeed to see so many empty seats, both in chapel and day-school, as well as Sabbath-school, for no other reason than that the clothes and few pence are wanting to enable the people to come to the house of God and to send their children to school; and still more so to know that many who appear in their places on Sunday manage to keep a decent coat only at the expense of intense privation in other things. Surely we may hope that in these days of liberal things for Lancashire, *Hinckley*, far less able to bear the present distress, will not be forgotten.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN JAMES.
Stockwell-passage, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
Jan. 12, 1863.

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The committee will feel greatly obliged by your allowing them to acknowledge through your columns the following contributions to the funds of the society.

Yours, &c.,

F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec.

65, Fleet-street, London, E.C., Jan. 9.
Mr. S. Lucas, 10s.; Mr. Jno. Stewart, 1l.; Mr. Handel Coatham, 2l. 2s.; Mr. Samuel Rosling, 1l.; Col. Salwey, 2l.; Mr. S. A. Stienthal, 1l.; Mr. R. Peek, 1l. 1s.; Mr. Spencer Murch, 5s.; Mr. Louis d'Elboux, 10s.; Mr. David Roberts, 5s.; Mr. W. Johnson, 2l.; Mr. Victor Scholcher, 2l.; Mr. George Metcalfe, 1l.; Professor Newman, 2l.; Messrs. J. and H. Moore, 2l. 2s.; Mr. J. E. Lury, 5s.; Mr. Wm. Stokes, 10s.; Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, 10l.; Mr. R. Hilditch, 1l.; Mr. W. Marshall, (1st contribution, 10s., 2nd, 1l.), 1l. 10s.; Mr. A. Laurie, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Caleb Fletcher, 2l.; Mr. H. R. F. Townsend, 2s. 6d.; Dr. F. R. Lees, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Edmund Beales, 1l.; Mr. Thos. Thomasson, 10l.; Mr. Malcolm Ross, 2s.; Mr. Edwin Hearn, 10s.; Mr. Jabez V. Braddy, 1s. 6d.; Mr. J. A. Horner, 5s.; Mr. Mann, 1l.; Mr. Cornelius West, 5s.; Mr. Dennis McDonnell, 2l. 2s.; Mr. J. Cunningham, 5l. 5s.; Mr. T. C. Ryley, 10l.; Mr. Edward Alexander, jun., 2l.; the Rev. John Curwen, 1l.; Mr. H. Taylor, 1l. 1s.; Reading (P.O.O.), 1l. 1s.; Mr. F. R. Malleon, 1l.; Mr. W. T. Malleon, 5l.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., 10l.; Mr. S. Scott, 5l.; the Rev. R. Everist, 5l.; Dr. Epps, 1l.; Mrs. Redhouse, 5s.; Mr. John Holmes, 5s.; Dr. McCulloch, 1l.; Mr. Joseph Willman, 5s.; Mr. Thomas Walker, 1l. 1s.; Mr. William Shaen, 1l. 1s.; Professor Cairnes, 1l.; Mr. R. Paterson, 1l.; Mr. J. Williams, 1l.; Mr. J. King, 5s.; Mr. E. Ashworth Briggs, 10s. 6d.; Mr. Peter Whitehead, 1l. 1s.; Mr. J. B. Whitehead, 1l. 1s.; Mr. J. J. Colman, 2l.; Mr. Thomas Williams, 1l. 1s.; Mr. Thomas Baugham, 1l.; Mr. F. H. Hill, 1l.; Mr. R. P. Edwards, 1l. 1s.; the Rev. W. Bontems, 5s.; Mr. J. P. Palmer, 1l.; Mr. C. F. Taggart, 10s.; Mr. C. H. Elt, 4l. 4s.; Mr. Busher, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Crisp, 1s.; Mr. Lawrence, 5s.; Mr. Outnam, 5s.; Mr. T. Emmett, 5s.; the Rev. Robert Spear, 5s.; Mr. William Haydon, 5s.; Mr. William Evans, 10l.; Mr. Godfrey Lushington, 1l.; Mr. F. J. Furnival, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Thomas Fleming, 2l.; Mr. William Goddard, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Alfred Bishop (Tunbridge Wells), 5s.; Dr. Nicholson, 1l.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL BANKS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Banks expedition arrived safely at New Orleans on the 14th of December, when General Banks assumed the command of the Department of the Gulf, recently under the charge of General Butler. The State of Texas has been added under the new régime.

On the 16th inst. General Banks issued a general order, announcing the fact that he had assumed command of the department, and also a proclamation to the people of the South-West, promising amongst other things the enjoyment of all privileges which a beneficent Government can confer consistent with public safety. He says:—

In execution of the high trust with which I am charged, I rely upon the co-operation and counsel of all loyal and well-disposed people, and upon the manifest interest of those dependent upon pursuits of peace, as well as upon the support of the naval and land forces. My instructions require me to treat as enemies those who are enemies, but I shall gladly regard as friends those who are friends. No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of individuals which are not imperatively demanded by considerations of public safety. But while their claims will be liberally considered, it is due also to them to state that all the rights of the Government will be unflinchingly maintained. Respectful consideration and prompt reparation will be accorded to all persons who are wronged in body or estate by those under my command. People of this department, who are disposed to stake their fortunes and their lives upon resistance to the Government, may wisely reflect upon the immutable conditions which surround them.

The Valley of the Mississippi is the chosen sea of population, of product, and of power on this Continent. In a few years 25,000,000 of people, unsurpassed in material resources and capacity for war, will swarm upon its fertile rivers. Those who assume to set conditions upon their exodus to the Gulf country, usurp power not given to man. The country washed by the waters of Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi can never be permanently separated. If one generation basely barter away its rights immortal honour will rest upon another that reclaims them.

Let it never be said either that the East and West may be separated. Thirty days' distance from the markets of Europe may satisfy the wants of Louisiana and Arkansas, but it will not answer the demands of Illinois and Ohio. The Valley of the Mississippi will have its deltas on the Atlantic. The physical force of the west will debouch upon its shores with a power as resistless as the torrents of its giant rivers. This country cannot be permanently divided. Ceaseless wars may drain its blood and treasures, domestic tyrants or foreign foes may grasp the sceptre of its power, but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will still be united. God has ordained it. What avails then the destruction of the best Government ever devised by man—the self-adjusting, self-correcting constitution of the United States? People of the South-west! why not accept conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and re-establish your ancient prosperity and renown? Why not become the founders of States which, as the entrepôts and depots of your own central and upper valleys, may stand, in the affluence of their resources, without superior, and, in the privileges of the people, without peer, among the nations of the earth?

General Butler delivered a parting address to the army, in which he congratulated them for having restored order and quiet in the city of New Orleans, for having aided in feeding the famishing wives and children of their enemies, for having checked pestilence and disease, and replenished the public treasury with half a million of money.

Among the general orders issued by General Banks is one suspending all sales of property on account of the United States, which is stated to have been well received by the Secessionists of the town. The general has assumed control of all the telegraph lines.

During a discussion as to future movements, General Banks is reported to have said:—"Gentlemen, we shall never return as we came," pointing down the Mississippi, "and we are not going to Texas."

General Banks is to co-operate with the expedition from Cairo in opening the Mississippi. A detachment of his troops, aided by a flotilla of gunboats, has occupied Baton Rouge without opposition.

A report has reached Memphis that a Federal force has ascended the river from New Orleans, under the command of Admiral Farragut, and captured Port Hudson, about twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge. It is the terminus of a short line of railroad, and has about 300 inhabitants. It was partially fortified by the rebels after the siege of Vicksburg was abandoned and they had retaken Baton Rouge.

A Washington despatch says:—"It is arranged to have Admiral Porter's fleet to co-operate with Admiral Farragut's in the attack on Vicksburg, and no doubt at all is felt of a successful issue. If things go on as is expected, the river will be open by the 1st of January—a pleasant effect to the Emancipation Proclamation."

General Butler has been ordered to report himself at Washington. It is supposed that an important command in the field will be assigned him.

Admiral Reynaud arrived at New Orleans on the 20th in the *Guerrière*. Corcoran's brigade has also arrived at New Orleans.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York World* says it has been decided that the army of the Potomac shall not go into winter quarters, but that, under its present commander, offensive movements must be again resumed.

Stuart's Confederate cavalry has made a raid into Dumfries and Occoquan, in the rear of Burnside's

army, and cut the telegraph wires connecting it with Washington. General Stuart also proceeded to Accotink, twelve miles from Alexandria. Subsequently, with a force numbering 1,500 men, and a battery of flying artillery, he crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks on the 30th, and is in Maryland. He was believed to be moving on Frederick, and to intend destroying the bridge over the Monocacy. The Federals were moving to intercept him.

An unconfirmed report states that General "Stonewall" Jackson had attacked General Sigel's corps in the neighbourhood of Stafford Court House, and that, after having been repulsed, he drew a portion of Sigel's corps into an ambush and captured many prisoners.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

General Grant's army has fallen back to the north bank of the Tallahatchie.

Doubtful rumours are current that the Federals have captured Knoxville, Tennessee.

General Rosencrans has driven the Confederates into Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where a battle appears imminent.

The guerilla General Morgan is reported to have been defeated in a skirmish near Bardotown, Kentucky, and to have moved eastward.

In Arkansas the Federals have crossed the Boston Mountains and attacked the Confederates at Van Buren, capturing several steamers, and driving the Confederates across the river.

EXPEDITION TO CHARLESTON.

A New York letter dated Dec. 28th says:—"A great naval expedition of iron-clads was being silently prepared to attack Charleston, S.C. Some of the vessels have already started to rendezvous at Port Royal. The expedition will, in all probability, be on a scale of magnitude sufficient to decide the great problem of the efficiency of iron-clad vessels against iron-clad batteries. The defences of Charleston have not been neglected; every source of military and engineering science has been employed to defend the approaches and the harbour of that city. Forts, chains, sunken vessels, and torpedoes have all been brought into requisition, and two, if not three, iron-clad rams of the most powerful construction will dispute the passage."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

The *Daily News* special correspondent writes:—

All hope or fear of Mr. Lincoln's modifying or withdrawing the emancipation proclamation has vanished. The last news from Washington is to the effect that he is not to be shaken on this point; "would not yield," to use his own words, "if he could, and could not if he would." The consequence is that there is, I think, more excitement about the measure now than there was when it was first promulgated, owing to an increasing anxiety, both North and South, as to its effect upon the slaves. I hear from every quarter that there is no doubt that they all know of it, and are generally determined to avail themselves of it, so far as they can. The accounts from Virginia represent all the slaveowners within many miles of the lines of the Union army as sending their slaves south, so as to have them out of harm's way by the 1st of January, and the stories of insubordination in anticipation of that day increase by every mail. The arrivals of "contrabands" in the lines of the Union armies, East and West, are as numerous as ever; more numerous, in fact, than is desirable for the comfort of the unfortunates themselves. There is a "Freedmen's Relief Association" in this city, which does a good deal in assisting them, but it is, of course, not half equal to the demands upon it. The Government, too, has its hands full, and more than full, in looking after the army, and the result is that the negro fugitives who crowd into Washington and other places suffer greatly from want of food, clothing, medical attendance, and general supervision. Many of them are taken as servants by officers, as well as private families in the various towns near the line, but there still remains a vast and increasing number, badly lodged and fed on army rations, irregularly supplied or in insufficient quantities. An organisation has, I believe, been started within the last week or two, for the purpose of forwarding as many of them as are competent labourers or house servants, to persons applying for them all over the North, where labour of all kinds is now very dear and very scarce, but there is no probability of this being done on a scale at all equal to the emergency. The fact is, that the task of taking care of them is one which properly devolves on the Government, and to which the Government alone is equal; but there is no department now in existence on which the duty can be imposed. The emancipation proclamation ought never to have been issued, nor ought encouragement to have ever been held out to slaves to desert their owners to come within the Union lines, until the means of taking care of them until they were able to take care of themselves had been thoroughly organised. The number of refugees is likely to be increased tenfold after the 1st of January, but I do not think that any member of the Government has up to this moment given the least attention to the best way of meeting this tremendous responsibility. Mr. F. L. Olmsted, the secretary of the Sanitary Commission, was so convinced of the necessity of doing something of this sort, that last session of Congress he drafted a bill organising an emancipation bureau, or department, charged with the sole duty of superintending or taking care of the negroes freed either incidentally by the military operations or by the direct action of the Government, taking the English Poor-law as his model in its main features. He submitted his plan to two or three prominent Senators, who approved of and adopted it, and under their auspices the bill was passed in the Senate, and read a first time in the House, but it was then withdrawn at the urgent solicitation of the Secretary of the Treasury, who objected to it on financial grounds, and promised that if it were abandoned he would himself prepare a plan that would meet the end in view, and which the Treasury could bear. Up to this moment, however, nothing has been done, and, what is still worse, I am afraid the Government is not at all alive to the necessity of doing anything.

THE ALABAMA.

While on the voyage from New York to Aspinwall, the steamer *Ariel* was overhauled by the

Alabama on the 7th, off the east end of Cuba. The Alabama brought the *Ariel* to with a round shot, which carried away a portion of her foremast. The *Ariel* then surrendered, and the Alabama took from her the sum of 9,000 dollars. She was released on giving bonds to the Alabama for 228,000 dols., payable thirty days after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The *Ariel* afterwards reached Aspinwall, and has now returned to New York, but without bringing any specie. The Government has therefore despatched the steamer *Connecticut* to bring the specie from Aspinwall.

The Confederate steamer *Oreto*, with a crew of 100 men, has escaped, fully armed, from Mobile.

Rates of marine insurance in New York have advanced 2 per cent. in consequence of these occurrences.

The Federal Government has announced its intention of providing a suitable convoy for the Californian steamers.

"Historicus" in the *Times*, has a long and elaborate letter on the belligerents' violation of neutral rights. It abstains from practical application of the principles enunciated to special cases. There is, however, an allusion to the Alabama, and the writer remarks that the facts of the case are far too incompletely stated, and too inaccurately known by the public, to justify any reasonable or discreet person in venturing to express an opinion upon the rights or duties to which they may give rise.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

The Union Democratic Association has passed resolutions, requesting the State of New Jersey to call a convention of free and loyal slave States, to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, in February, to adopt measures to stop the war. New Jersey is also to request President Lincoln's permission to send commissioners to the disloyal States to solicit them to meet in this convention. President Lincoln is further to be requested to declare an armistice with those States which accept the call to the convention. The forthcoming Emancipation Proclamation of the President was denounced as subversive of the Constitution and a direct provocative of servile war.

The President has submitted to the members of the Cabinet, separately, two questions:—First, whether the proposed Act for the admission of Western Virginia as a separate State is constitutional; and, secondly, whether it is expedient. The general belief is that the bill will be vetoed.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

NEGROES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The *Tribune* says that African soldiers will be employed to guard the banks of the Mississippi, garrison the forts below New Orleans and on the coast, and to enforce the proclamation of freedom on their brethren.

MISSOURI.—The President has arrested the assessment on disloyalists in Missouri, in view of the recent manifestation by part of the people of their willingness to adopt the emancipation policy. The Message of the Governor of Missouri has been published. On the subject of emancipation the Governor says that he has long been convinced that the material interests of Missouri would be advanced by substituting free for slave labour, and recommends a plan by which the children of slaves born after the passage of the Act shall be free, but remain under the control of their owners until they arrive at a certain age; the owners to be compensated for the diminished value of slave mothers after being thus rendered incapable of bearing slave children. During the discussion of the emancipation question the Governor says the Legislature cannot constitutionally adopt a scheme by which the owners of slaves can be divided into classes, and the slaves of one class be emancipated without compensation while compensation be provided for the other class.

THE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from Southern Virginia says that the negroes in that section are now free to all intents and purposes. Farms are cultivated, and other branches of industry go on as before, by the aid of coloured hands, but their labour is paid for, and paid for well, too, for the average wages received by the ex-slaves is 12 dols. per month. One man who did own one year ago 250 head of "niggers," now confesses that he likes the emancipation proclamation because it makes the "niggers" work better. Those who have remained with him are paid liberally, and he is satisfied. That sufficiently accounts for the increased amount of work performed.—(N. Y.) *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

EFFECTS OF THE PROCLAMATION.—The Washington *Morning Chronicle* publishes a letter from a brigadier-general in General Grant's army, dated at Corinth, Mississippi, Nov. 18, which gives important testimony as to the effect of the President's proclamation. "No doubt I am in a position to know as well, if not better, than anyone else, of the feeling in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, as from this outpost we have daily information from all these States, and I assure you that the terror that it (the proclamation) is creating in these States is not and cannot be realised by the North. They of course dread the advance of our armies, and have some hopes of checking it, but as yet they have not discovered any means of checking the wide-spread insubordination among their slaves that is showing itself. They have taken them from most of the public works, almost entirely from their army, and directly south of us they do not allow them to go to the cities, towns, or near the railroads. Many planters are leaving their homes with their families for the cities, while others are taking their slaves into other States. As our armies advance their slaves boldly leave and come to us, and are very uneasy even in the interior of Georgia and Alabama, and, as the planters say, are of not much account to work.

I know this to be so; I receive it in so many ways, and always the same, that it cannot be otherwise. If the policy is carried out faithfully, it will demoralise their armies, for the slaveowners are clamorous to go to their homes and families. Thousands are leaving without any permits, and in utter defiance of their orders and laws. I hope the clamours after the late elections will not find any weak-kneed men in the present Congress. Since commencing this letter, two of our soldiers, escaped prisoners from Atlanta, Georgia, have come in here, and say, agreeing with all the rest, that the slaveholders use every means in their power to keep the proclamation from the slaves."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It has been discovered that immense frauds have been committed on the government by the persons raising regiments, furnishing army supplies, maintaining troops, or engaged in other government contracts. Many merchants and brokers in New York are involved. A secret investigation has been in progress for two months. The loss sustained by the government amounts, as far as known, to about 1,000,000 dols.

The evidence given in the court of inquiry on General M'Dowall continues to show that all the insinuations against his loyalty and military capacity were without any foundation.

A decision of the Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, fully establishes that colour is no bar to citizenship under the United States constitution.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury had consented to a further issue of 200,000,000 dols. worth of treasury notes.

The *New York Times* asserts that the Federal Government is determined to suspend the exchange of commissioned officers with the Confederates until President Davis explains the intentions of his retaliation proclamation.

The laws, making duties payable in coin, will not be changed.

Thirty Indians have been executed in Minnesota for the atrocities lately committed by them.

Great efforts are being made to induce the government to make import duties payable in currency instead of coin.

Admiral Milne arrived at Nassau on the 14th and sailed on the 19th for Bermuda.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"The forthcoming message of Governor Seymour is looked for with anxiety by all parties here. It is stated that strong appeals have been made to him to avoid anything inflammatory in that document, which is regarded as the key-note of opposition. There are rumours that the foreign representatives here are waiting for it with intense interest, as an essential preliminary to their future conduct towards this Government."

A commercial treaty entered into in London, between Mr. Adams and President Benson, of Liberia, in October last, had been laid before the President.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks that the Confederate generals have been over-praised. To stand and fight has been their great strategy; not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose, not one has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. They have done anything but follow events and make good use of the energy and zeal and courage of their soldiers in resisting the crude and unscientific demonstrations of their enemy. Let some leader arise on either side who can lead a few squadrons to press one of the broken armies, and the war will not long languish in a bloody trail of gigantic skirmishes. Exhaustion, produced by want of money, men, or faith, or civil convulsions as terrible as the present war itself, seem the only agencies to be relied on in default of the smallest military genius to procure the termination of this deplorable contest.

It is stated by the *Montreal Commercial Advertiser* that the Confederate States have offered to give 4,000,000 dollars worth of cotton as their contribution for the relief of the distressed British operatives, if the Federal Government will allow British vessels in ballast to enter a Southern port and load it.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The session of the Senate and Corps Législatif was opened on Monday by the Emperor in person. As this is the closing session of the present Parliament, the Emperor availed himself of the occasion to take a general retrospect of the past five years, and thus avoided any particular allusion to topics or events peculiar to the past year. His policy, he said, had been simple—to increase the prosperity of France and her moral ascendancy, without abusing, as also without weakening, the power placed in his hands.

Abroad, to favour, according to the measure of right and of treaties, the legitimate aspirations of the peoples towards a better future; to develop our commercial relations with the countries to whom a greater community of interests draws us near; to cause to disappear from the papers of diplomacy the old questions in dispute, in order to set aside all pretexts for misunderstandings; finally, to exact boldly the reparation of every insult to our flag, of every injury inflicted upon our compatriots.

He then reviewed the principal events upon which French policy had been brought to bear—

In the East, the national desire of the Danubian provinces to form only one and the same people could not find us insensible, and our concurrence has contributed to cement their union. We have supported what was well founded in the complaints of Servia and of Montenegro, and of the Syrian Christians, without ignoring the rights of the Ottoman Porte. Our arms have defended the independence of Italy without compromising

with the Revolution; without altering, outside the field of battle, the good relations with our adversaries for a single day; without abandoning the Holy Father, whom our honour and our past engagements oblige us to sustain.

We have suppressed the causes of dispute which might have arisen with Spain, whether from the non-demarcation of the frontiers, or from the ancient debt of 1823; and we have arranged with Switzerland the difference relating to the Dappes Valley. Treaties of commerce have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland. Finally, expeditions to China, Cochinchina, and Mexico prove that there are no countries so distant where an insult offered to the honour of France remains unpunished. Such events could not have occurred without bringing about some complications. Duty always treads a rocky path. Nevertheless France has augmented herself by two provinces; the barriers which separate us from our neighbours have been lowered; a vast territory has been opened to our activity in the extreme East; and, better still than conquest, we have acquired titles to the sympathy of peoples without losing the confidence and the esteem of Governments.

During the years which have elapsed it has been given to me to meet with the majority of the reigning sovereigns, and from those interviews have sprung amicable relations which are so far guarantees for the peace of Europe. That peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece.

The Emperor then passed to a review of domestic affairs:—

In all which concerns more especially the internal situation I have desired, on the one hand, to efface by a complete amnesty, so far as in me lay, the memory of our civil discords; on the other hand, to increase the importance of the great bodies of the State. I have summoned you to take a part more direct in the progress of affairs. I have surrounded your deliberations with all the guarantees which the liberty of discussion could demand. I have renounced a prerogative till then judged indispensable, to permit the Corps Législatif to control the expenses in a manner more absolute, and to give more of solidity to the bases on which the public credit repose. Finally, in order to relieve the finances, the army and navy have been reduced to narrower proportions. I have been able to reduce the floating debt, and by the successful conversion of the *Rentes* a large stride has been made towards the consolidation of the debt. The indirect taxes increase steadily by the simple fact of the increase of general prosperity, and the situation of the empire would be flourishing if the war in America had not arisen to exhaust one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of industry has engendered in several localities a distress worthy of all our solicitude, and a vote of credit will be demanded of you for the aid of those who support with resignation the effects of a misfortune which it does not depend upon us to terminate. However, I have attempted to send across the Atlantic counsels inspired by sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having yet thought themselves able to join with me, I have been obliged to defer to a period more suitable the offer of mediation, which had for its object to stop the effusion of blood, and prevent the exhaustion of a country to the future of which we cannot be indifferent.

I shall not enter with you into the details of several administrative reforms, such as the creation of the army reserve, the reconstruction of the navy, the establishment of institutions favourable to the poorer classes, the great public works, the encouragements to agriculture, science, and the arts; the maintenance of the prosperity of our colonies, despite the suppression of the coloured immigration; the strengthening of our possessions in Africa by our care to gain more and more the affections of the Arab people, and to protect our colonists. The *exposé* of the situation of the empire will develop each of these measures.

You are about to mark by useful labours the close of your period of service, and when you return into your departments, do not leave it unknown that if we have surmounted many obstacles, accomplished many valuable objects, we owe this to the devoted co-operation of the great bodies of the State, and to the harmony which has existed amongst us; that nevertheless, much remains to do to perfect our institutions—to spread true ideas, and accustom the country to depend upon itself. Say to your fellow-citizens that I shall be always ready to accept what is for the interest of the greatest number; but if they have at heart to facilitate the work commenced, to avoid conflicts which only beget uneasiness, to strengthen the constitution which is their work, let them send to the new Chamber men who, like yourselves, accept without after-thought the actual régime, who prefer serious deliberations to fruitless struggles, men who, animated by the spirit of the epoch, and by a veritable patriotism, enlighten in their independence the progress of Government, and never hesitate to place above any party interest the stability of the State and the greatness of the country.

OFFICIAL PAPERS ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Official papers have been distributed amongst the Deputies containing a review of the foreign policy of the Empire, from which the following are extracts:—

Italy remains the object of our solicitude. The recognition of the Italian kingdom by Prussia and Russia has given moral force to the Cabinet of Turin at home and abroad, in addition to the means of resisting ill-considered impulses, and to freedom, from the influence of extreme parties. Italy now possesses official relations with four great powers. If the attitude of Austria remains exceptional, we continue to receive assurances from that power based upon moderation and wisdom. The Government of the Emperor is aware that it cannot hope the Peninsula will obtain a definite organisation based upon durable peace as long as disunion separates the Papacy from Italy. The Emperor is not unmindful of the agitation which this antagonism occasions to consciences, and has upon several occasions pointed out the necessity of terminating this difference.

The resistance of one party and the exigencies of the other have demonstrated how much the public mind is wanting in the compromise indispensable for agreeing equitably upon the conditions of reconciliation.

Desirous to maintain the same line of policy as hitherto, the Emperor has thought it advisable to call round him men who have not participated in the previous discussions of the question, and who are conse-

quently more favourably situated for assuming the task of conciliation of which the Emperor's letter of the 28th May defined the bases.

These intentions of his Majesty have been appreciated in Italy, and the Government has the satisfaction of being able to point to the comparative calm which has succeeded the agitation in the Peninsula, for which the Roman question formed the pretext.

Whilst the new Italian Ministry has abstained from making promises which could not be realised, the Pontifical Government has recognised the opportunity of granting those improvements in internal administration which have been advised by the Emperor. Assurances of the good intentions of the Holy Father have been received, and the Emperor's Government has reason to believe that judicial reforms will not fail to be granted in those provinces which have remained under the sovereignty of the Pope.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday announces that the *Courrier du Dimanche* has received a third warning on account of an article signed by M. Prévost Paradol, which is declared by the official organ to be calculated to throw discredit upon the application of the system of universal suffrage in France. The paper thus ominously warned has been peculiarly unfortunate in its relations with the French Government. One of its former editors was expelled from France altogether.

The Bishop of Nancy has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Paris, vacant by the death of Mgr. Morlot. He is an opponent of the Ultramontanes.

It is said that Prince Napoleon will on the 15th instant embark in his yacht at Marseilles and travel for a period of one month. It seems beyond a doubt that the Emperor has ostracised his cousin, Prince Napoleon, in order to prevent him from making a speech about Rome.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who, only a few weeks ago, asserted with confidence that Rome would be evacuated by the French within the present year, is now constrained to admit that the Imperial policy has undergone a complete change, and that in all probability "the French will remain at Rome as long as the Emperor is on the throne."

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin, in a recent article, expresses its conviction that Rome will some day become the capital of Italy, and adds—"We must await this happy result."

It is stated that the negotiations between France and Italy respecting the treaty of commerce will be resumed, and that a single conference will be sufficient for preparing it for definitive signature, all difficulties having been removed.

Garibaldi has accepted the presidency of the new Roman Committee of Action.

The *Official Gazette* says that "not only at Turin but in the other principal towns of Italy the subscription on behalf of those who have suffered by brigandage has met with great favour. The municipalities almost everywhere take the initiative."

The police at Naples have seized the correspondence of some Bourbon conspirators residing at Rome, relative to the organisation of reactionary committees in the Southern provinces. It appears from this correspondence that the regulations of these committees were presented by the Dukes of Popoli and Dellaregina to the ex-King of Naples, and received his approval.

ROME.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"If the information which reaches us from a variety of quarters may be depended on, we must prepare to witness important changes in Rome at a early period of the present year. The Pope, it is asserted, is anxious to rid himself of the presence of that very French garrison to which he was so prodigal of his benedictions. He flatters himself that by calling some of the most notable citizens to the management of municipal affairs in Rome and in the other cities, and by promising to compile a new code of laws, he may so far trust the goodwill of his people as to be in a position to allow, and even to request, his foreign auxiliaries to quit the Eternal City. It is only the capital, and possibly the inland provinces alone, however, that the French will be permitted, or, indeed, that they are at all inclined to evacuate; 2,000 or 3,000 of their troops will, it is suggested, remain at Civita Vecchia, to be in readiness against any emergency. The fortifications of that Roman seaport are proceeding with alacrity and on an extensive scale, and from the interest that French take in the improvement of the place it is evident both that they contemplate a very prolonged stay there, and that they are anxious to make their position as strong as their interests may require."

PRUSSIA.

The struggle which has arisen in Prussia between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies increases in intensity. The questions of the budget and military organisation are in the background; it is the constitution which alone appears for the moment in the dispute. The Deputy de Sybell, Professor of History at the University of Bonn, and a member of the Moderate party, has just addressed to the electors an animated letter. "The existence of our constitution is menaced," says M. de Sybell; "let us close our ranks—let us be united!" At Cologne a popular assembly has met at the call of the reform committee, and voted unanimously an address to the Chamber of Deputies. This address terminates thus:—"We feel constrained to declare that in its resolutions the Chamber has acted completely in harmony with the population of Cologne and for the true welfare of the country, and that our dearest hope is that the Chamber will persist in this path of

law and of fidelity to the sworn constitution." The government is attacking now even the party upon which it has rested hitherto with remarkable partiality, the party of German unity. A proposition has been made in the Prussian Ministry, by Count Eulenburg, which would have the effect of forbidding any Prussian functionary to belong to the *Nationalverein*.

The King in his reply to the New Year's address of the Municipality and the Municipal Council, said:—

The present position of affairs in Prussia, which has been styled a conflict, has arisen from the confusion prevailing in the public mind.

I intend to maintain and protect the constitution. I am compelled to carry out by every means within the limits of the constitution that which I consider essential to the welfare of the country, without regarding the fact of my being at present misunderstood.

It is the duty of all loyal citizens, and especially of municipal councils, to propagate sound views amongst the people.

SPAIN.

The debate on Mexican affairs has not yet ceased. In the course of the discussion Senor Mon argued that General Prim ought to have respected the existing treaty, and not have re-embarked his troops. He also accused England of making use of Spain to improve her relations with Mexico, and regretted that the Spanish troops had not gone to Mexico with the French, as Spain would then have gained in consideration. Senor Calderon Collantes said, in reply to Senor Mon, that the general tenor of the instructions which he sent to General Prim was, that he should act in the manner that would best maintain Spanish interests. The amendment proposed by Senor Mon was then put to the vote, and rejected by a majority of 78—the numbers being 72 for, and 150 against, the amendment.

On Friday, Senor Olozaga charged the Ministry with a dereliction of their duty to Spain in having known that France was about to put forward the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian and made no protest against it. The duty of Spain, the deputy declared, was—if there must be a Mexican monarchy—only to support the candidature of a Spanish prince. He condemned altogether the conduct of the Ministry, and contended that the only course now honourably open to them was to resign.

GREECE.

Several popular demonstrations in favour of Prince Alfred have taken place before the house of the Hon. Mr. Elliot. After that special envoy had replied to one address presented to him, the president of the deputation replied:—

Hitherto we have afforded Europe sufficient proofs of our ability and of our desire to maintain order; but the present conjuncture and this unexpected refusal fills us with grave fears.

"May Divine Providence avert all dangers," said Mr. Elliot, in reply; and the interview came to an end. To a deputation from the National Guard Mr. Elliot replied in the following terms:—

I cannot conceal the truth. The voice of my nation, like that of the Greeks, is without appeal; for it is already an accomplished fact.

England will never cease to entertain its noble sentiments towards Greece, but it cannot accept the honour offered to it.

According to the local journals the leading supporters of Prince Alfred are but little discouraged by the tone of the English envoy. They are still resolved to maintain the candidature of the Prince, and to send, if need be, a deputation to London in support of their wishes. The cession of the Ionian Islands attracted little attention, public opinion being entirely absorbed in the more important questions connected with the selection of the future King of Greece.

It is said that the chief of the private cabinet of the King of the Belgians has been sent to Lisbon on a mission, the object of which is said to be to determine King Ferdinand to accept the Crown of Greece.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* says that the French Government has replied to an inquiry from Athens, that it will not oppose the candidature of the Duc d'Aumale.

A private despatch from Berlin states, on the authority of letters from St. Petersburg (says the *Moniteur*), that Russia is on the point of accepting the candidature of a Bavarian Prince to the throne of Greece.

The National Assembly has agreed upon the regulations to be observed during its sittings, and has elected the members of committees who are to verify the elections of the deputies. The majority of the Assembly form a united party under the leadership of Grava. Public opinion is in favour of the majority.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

French papers contain an account of a demonstration in Corfu, on the 25th of December, in honour of England's renunciation of the protectorate of the Ionian Isles. The Archbishop delivered on the occasion a prayer for the general union of the Hellenic race, and an address was pronounced expressive of gratitude to the Queen of Great Britain for the promised measure. By a previous agreement there was no allusion made to the candidature of Prince Alfred, as it was believed that any such reference would be inconvenient and inappropriate.

TURKEY.

The Ministerial crisis is over. Kiamil Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, and Aali Pasha has returned to his post as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is expected that Foad Pasha will be appointed President of the Supreme Council. Public confidence is re-established.

The *Patrie* denies that these Ministerial changes have any connexion with the cession of the Ionian Islands and the scheme for the rectification of the frontier of Thessaly. The Grand Vizier and the Capitan Pasha, both known for their sympathies with England, have been dismissed, says the Paris journal with oracular vagueness, because of questions of a different kind menacing for the Ottoman Empire. It adds, in implied connexion with the above announcement, that the Hon. Mr. Elliot will not go to Constantinople.

MEXICO.

News from Vera Cruz, *via* New York, to the 10th inst., announces that General Forey had occupied important positions leading to Puebla, and was preparing for an early advance. The inhabitants of Matamoras received the French cordially. Miramon supported the French. The Mexican Congress had issued a manifesto against the French invasion, urging resistance to the last extremity.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Lloyd, a black man, and formerly a student of Agassiz, the great naturalist, is now an eminent merchant in the republic of Liberia.

About 140 boxes, saved from the wreck of the Colombo, will, it is expected, arrive by the next homeward Australian packet, due next week.

INCREDIBLE!—Advices received from Havannah state that nine steamers were expected to arrive there from Spain, specially to look after the slave-traders.

The last descendant of Calvin has turned Roman Catholic. Monsieur Calvin was "received" last week, in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs.

The Swedish Chambers have just adopted a bill presented by the Government to authorise marriages between Christians and Jews.

From the 1st of January to the 4th of August last year, eight slaves had been captured, which had on board nearly 4,000 slaves. Since the execution of Captain Gordon in New York, American slaves are rapidly disappearing from the West Coast of Africa.

A FRENCH-MALAGASY DUKE.—M. Lambert, the adventurous Frenchman whose name has been now and then before the public as the diplomatic representative, not of France in Madagascar, but of Madagascar in France, has just turned up in Paris with the title of Duc d'Emyrne, which, it seems, has been conferred upon him by King Radama II.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 13.

The commencement of 1863 does not, so far, show much improvement in the state of things in Lancashire. It is quite true that in some places there are not so many receiving help from Boards of Guardians or Relief Committees, and that there are more employed in the mills than there were about a month ago; but it happens that this employment is only of a temporary character, and that the improvement made by it is more than counter-balanced by the increase of distress in other classes. Hitherto, there has been too little attention paid to those who, whilst not directly engaged in the cotton-mills, were yet dependent upon them for a livelihood, and I do not think I could do better than occupy the whole of this letter by speaking of these unnoticed classes. My inquiries into this special topic have shown me that there was some pretext for the cry which was raised by the South Americans at the commencement of their hated war,—that cotton was King. The behaviour of our operatives, and of all who have suffered with them, has shown that there was no truth in the cry; that cotton was not by any means King; but what I see here just now helps me to see how wide-spread is the devastation which has resulted from the absence of this supposed King.

Just above the bulk of the operatives, the overlookers have been recently making themselves heard, and have been moving in a way which seems to me to be very injudicious. Many of them, finding that they must sink to the same level of want and pauperism on which stand all those whom they governed and controlled in the mill, have taken a bait which has been offered, and have resolved to swell the population of the colony of Queensland. The cry, "Emigrate, emigrate!" has been raised amongst them, and they have listened to it rather greedily. Already some considerable numbers have left our land, and to-day great numbers more are expected to leave. If this emigration scheme had originated with the men themselves, or if the evils they are bearing just now arose in any way from what has been called "over-population," there would not be much to say against it; but since others, some of whom have a special interest in the success of the scheme, have originated it, and have been its active workers, I think it is time to warn the "pick" of our operatives, for such are they who are asked to leave us, against taking all they may hear upon trust. If they will emigrate, let them do

it with a full knowledge of the place they would go to, the kind of work they may get to do there, and not only the wages they may earn, but the prices of food, and of other necessaries. My own opinion is that Lancashire has quite as much need of these men as Queensland may have, and that those who consult the interests of this country will do all they can to check this emigration scheme before it has done us all the evil which it may do. In some places the overlookers have asked for separate relief, and have asked because they believe that if they herd with the mass of humanity which gathers about the Poor-law office door, they will lose all the authority which they require to exercise over those whom they have to control in ordinary times. There are many difficulties in the way of giving this separate relief, but the problem, whether it is wise or not to do so, is now being tested by experiment. In Stockport all the overlookers and their families are now receiving relief from a separate fund, by far the greater part of which has come from the Mansion House Committee.

Passing by several classes of people who are suffering from the absence of "King Cotton"—classes which comprise all the handicraftsmen who contribute to the comfort of the operatives by making and mending for them—we come upon two large classes, whose losses have been of a very serious character. These are, the shopkeepers and the owners of cottage property. The shopkeepers have suffered much more than was necessary—for had all the Relief Committees adopted a scheme which the Wigan Committee adopted at the commencement, there would have been more ready money circulating where there is now little or none. The plan was to give food relief in shilling tickets, these tickets being convertible into cash by any shopkeeper to whom they might be paid. In several districts the shopkeepers are now holding meetings, and in many ways trying to prevail upon the committees to adopt this (for them) better plan. By adopting it, the committee will give partial relief to a severely-punished class, and will ensure to the operatives themselves the means of obtaining a much greater variety of food than any committee can pretend to prepare and distribute. I could quote instances where a shopkeeper has been looked upon as a person who ought to contribute to some local relief fund, and I have known that at the time he has been sorely puzzled to see his way clear to keeping his shop open at all. The credit system is so extensively acted upon here that numbers of the shopkeepers have rather large amounts owing to them, which there is little chance of their ever receiving; and they, in turn, owe to those who supply them with goods, but they are unable to pay. Great numbers of them are in difficulties, and would have to close their shops if it were not for the remarkable leniency of those to whom they are indebted. Amongst the small shopkeepers the distress has been very severe, many of them having to fall upon the public funds for support. Some of these have striven in a wonderful way to hide their distress, but have had to bend after all. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote an instance. There was a good Christian woman, who, with two grown-up daughters, resided in one of the poorest districts of a Lancashire town, and kept a small provision-shop there. In ordinary times the girls went to the factory, and helped their mother with sewing in the evenings. They were very comfortable then, and had a nicely-furnished shop and house. The bad times came, and whilst the daughters were forced to stay at home idle—for without work at the factory there could be no sewing for them at home—the shop-receipts fell suddenly to nil. There was a little money saved, but that soon went, and then, rather than let their want be noticed by the meagreness of the stock-in-trade, these poor people parted with their better clothes, with articles of furniture, with many things which they had looked upon as necessities, but which sad experience was showing them they could do without. Their absence from chapel was noticed, and inquiry was made, but it was difficult even for one well-practised in relief-work to get at the truth; but the truth came out at last—they acknowledged that they had frequently wanted bread to eat, that they had suffered severely, even whilst the poor people about thought they were able to afford help to them. When the truth was got at there was quite a scene, and the sufferers seemed to feel as if they would never get over the degradation which had fallen upon them. Other stories to the same purport might be told. The other important class to whom I alluded as having suffered much are the owners of cottage-property. It happens that in many places these shopkeepers and others who have been somewhat successful in their business, have thought cottage-property the safest investment for their spare cash. This investment has, in ordinary times, proved sufficiently remunerative to them, but

when a time came in which no rents could be paid, then cottage-owners suffered considerably. They suffer, too, with a consciousness that their tenants cannot help themselves, and, whilst there has here and there been a little hardship practised, and families turned from the cottage into the street because of unpaid rent, on the whole the landlords have been very lenient, and have seen that it is wiser to have the houses occupied than empty, even though the occupiers are not able to pay. Yet, with all this leniency, the houses do get empty in many places, and as one walks about these distressed districts the increasing frequency of shattered windows repeats the tale which is now told in so many ways.

The class of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have also been great sufferers, although they have been spared much by the peculiar conditions annexed to the Australian grant. Schools have been closed, but opened again as the provisions of the grant have been adopted by the local committee. Just now there are thousands upon thousands of children who would be roaming about our streets, and many teachers of the young would be penniless and famished, if it were not for the very wise scheme which provides the school fees, and thus does a double good. But there are still individuals of this class of teachers who are still suffering. I was made acquainted with one instance in a queer way very recently. Being on a tour of inspection in one of the towns with a medical gentleman, who is very active in the relief movement, I stood at the corner of a street whilst my companion paid a visit to a private patient. I chanced to have my note-book in hand, and was jotting down a few memoranda, when the door at the corner of the street opened, and a woman of the operative class came out, and was met by another woman of her class very near where I stood. One woman asked the other how her girl was, and was answered with the information that the girl was mending very nicely, and would have gone to school that week, but the schoolmistress was unwell. The conversation then turned wholly upon the schoolmistress, who was a favourite with children and mothers. She had been very unwell, but was now mending "nicely"; and my unsuspecting informant went on to say that the mistress was intending to open school next Monday. "Hoo hers bin verry badly, but's betther neaw. Hoo geet a bit o' Queen Anne (quinine?) as they co'u it, an' some red wine, for hoo's in a bit o' a sick club, fro whur hoo gets 4s. 6d. a-week while hoo's ill, an' awm sure that's welly as much as hoo'l get hawt o' t' skoo wages." My opinion is not much at variance with that of the poor woman; these times don't afford much for the keepers of small private schools.

Of all classes, not factory operatives, the most important who are touched by this distress in Manchester are the warehousemen and clerks. It is estimated that there are about 8,000 of this class in Manchester. These men appear in so respectable an attire, and their homes are so much better kept than are those of the factory workers, that, when the amount of their wages is taken into account, it is rather difficult to understand how they manage things so well as they do. Many of them are of very provident habits; they save, they insure their lives; and there is in Manchester one benefit society, specially organised for this class, and which not only gives aid to its members when sick, but secures to them a moderate weekly income during six months of enforced idleness. This society has now about 1,600 members, and has been of very great service during the period over which the distress has extended. Of course the warehouses were soon reached by the general want of work, and great numbers of clerks and others were turned adrift. Gradually their resources were entirely used up, and their lot became one of peculiar hardship, for it was held that they are not the proper persons to be recipients of the general relief fund. This gave rise to a special organisation for their relief, which commenced its labours about the middle of November last. Since then its work has been done admirably. The men to whom this organisation is most indebted, not merely for the means of relieving its clients, but for its thorough working, are some of the most eminent of our Manchester merchants. Sir J. Watts, Mr. Ald. Nield, Mr. George Midwood, Mr. O. S. Grundy, and Mr. Horsfall, are amongst these, and their well-known position has given all that was needed to put this new scheme favourably before the public of the district. It is noticeable that there has been no general appeal for this new work; there has been no personal canvassing; the money needed has been freely and voluntarily subscribed by Manchester men. Of the 3,000*l.* already received by the committee about 2,000*l.* has been given by the merchants, or employ-

ing class, and the remaining 1,000*l.* has been subscribed by warehousemen and clerks who are still in work. The method of disbursing its funds is not at all like that adopted by any other committee, and therefore deserves description. The executive or distribution committee numbers about twenty-five gentlemen, nearly all of whom are heads of departments in one or other of the Manchester mercantile houses. These gentlemen have each a district allotted them, and they visit the houses of all applicants residing in their district. Having visited and made the needed inquiries, the visitor reports on the case; and according to his report, and to the wages usually received by the applicant, is the amount granted to him. The relief is given for one month in the form of four weekly cheques upon the committee. At the commencement or end of each week the holder presents one of his cheques at the office and receives cash to the amount named. The scale of relief varies according to circumstances, but is, on the whole, marked by judicious liberality. The plan adopted necessitates a monthly visitation, and this works remarkably well. The visitors one and all report upon the improved state of things in the homes of the applicants, and there is so much that is pleasant to note, and which cannot be better described than by the phrase "gentlemanly," in the bearing and conduct of these recipients of charity, that all who are connected with the scheme find their pleasure in doing good considerably enhanced. There are at present 250 names on the books, for whom there is a weekly expenditure of 115*l.* The position of these men will be better understood if I say that amongst those who are in receipt of relief just now there is one whose occupation was that of buyer, at a salary of 200*l.* per year. He has a wife and seven children, and the only one earning money for the family for twelve months past has been a boy who has taken home 4*s.* per week. Running my eye down several papers which have been shown to me, I find the items of average earnings in ordinary times to run from 25*s.* to 30*s.* and 2*l.*, or more. I know that there are amongst these men many who had insured their lives, but who have been out of work so long that they have been compelled to allow the policy to lapse. I know that others have been saved from this evil by the timely intervention of friends, who have quietly advanced the money needed to keep the policy good.

I could say much more of this and of other classes who are thus feeling the rush of the tide of distress over this county, but I have already filled the space allotted to me, and must for the present forbear. In all classes alike there is noticed that great patience and endurance which must win admiration and praise from all who note, and the more I see of those who thus suffer the more do I feel that the lessons which adversity is fitted to teach will be well conduced, and that the future of Lancashire will be marked by results which shall show that much good grew out of the distress of 1862-63. God grant that the evil may be comprised in these two years!

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

The weekly report of Mr. Parry, of the Poor Law Board, shows the following net decrease in the pauperism of the whole of the distressed district:—

2nd week December, 1862	...	4,320
3rd week December, 1862	...	2,580
4th week December, 1862	...	4,060
1st week January, 1863	...	7,310

18,260

At the weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee Mr. Maclure reported that the total receipts in the past week had been 46,828*l.* The balance in the bank was 370,550*l.*, besides 15,521*l.*, the balance of the New South Wales Fund; total, 386,071*l.* During the week 205 bales of clothing had been sent out. Mr. Farnall, in his report, referring to the above table, said that the decrease of paupers was mainly attributable to the employment of some of the workpeople, but at the same time he was informed that until the supply and the price of cotton and the relative value of manufactured goods were more positively established than they were at present even the partial employment of the mill-hands must remain in a very precarious position. Subsequently the Earl of Derby said the answer to a letter from Dublin would be that there were probably sufficient funds in hand to meet the requirements of the next three or four months, but that the partial improvement which had taken place in the state of employment was considered very precarious; that, from calculations such as were laid before the committee last week by gentlemen of great experience and information respecting the supply of cotton, it was unreasonable to hope that there could be, under the most favourable circumstances, more than three days' employment for the operatives during the year 1863; and that the demand upon charitable aid was therefore likely to be of very long continuance. Mr. Farnall thought it would be a subject for extreme regret if, in the present serious position of affairs, any attempt should be made to diminish the contributions to the relief funds.

It is pleasant to find that the Government has promptly acceded to the request to admit duty free breadstuffs sent from America for the relief of the Lancashire distress. A letter has been addressed from the Treasury to Sir Frank Crossley, M.P., informing him that instructions have been given to that effect to the collector of customs at Liverpool. The Mersey Dock Board have also agreed to charge no dues.

The *New-York Times* says the ship *George Griswold*, which is loading with breadstuffs and provisions for the suffering poor of Lancashire, has received some seven thousand barrels of flour, and a considerable quantity of corn, bacon, and pork. She will take about 4,000 barrels more, and be ready to sail probably inside of a week.

THE PRESENT STATISTICS OF DISTRESS AND RELIEF.

Some elaborate tabular statements have been prepared by the Manchester Central Committee, showing the position of things at the close of the past year. The results are generalised by the *Times* reporter, writing from Manchester:—

There are 143 committees in the return, embracing 529,395 operatives, or a population, according to the usual calculation, of over 1,000,000, dependent on weekly wages received from the cotton-mills or some auxiliary occupation. Of this half a million and odd operatives there were in the last week of the old year 245,718, or nearly half, entirely out of employment; 163,929 were on short time, and 119,748 were in full work. It is hardly possible to make a comparison between these and the figures contained in the report for the last week in November, since that report was incomplete, and only comprised 490,757 workpeople; but, notwithstanding this large extension of the area from which we have information—taking in nearly 29,000 more workpeople—the numbers given in the two returns are so nearly identical that it is impossible not to see that there has been a considerable improvement. A comparison of the amounts given as the loss of wages at the two periods is still stronger proof. In the last week in November 490,000 workpeople were losing weekly 164,000*l.*; now 529,000 are only losing 168,000*l.*

Following the ordinary calculation that each worker supports one other person, it seems from the first three columns of the return that the task which the guardians and the relief committees have now to perform is to support entirely a population of 491,436 persons altogether deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence, and to supplement the insufficient income of 327,858 others. Or, to put it in a simpler form, if we suppose that each short-timer earns as much as suffices for his own subsistence, there will remain a population of 655,365 who are entirely dependent on relief in some shape or other.

Let us see to what extent the existing agencies of relief are discharging this duty. The relief committees, in the last week of the old year, had 415,651 pensioners on their books, and the rates, according to Mr. Farnall's report, which is for the same date, were granting outdoor relief to 260,506 persons—a decrease of 3,911 on the previous week, or an aggregate decrease of 11,000 in three weeks. Of these, 181,573 were being aided from both sources, 78,933 were dependent entirely on the rates, and 234,078 on the relief committees, making a total of 494,584 receiving relief in one form or other. Of course, this is an increase on the last report, though 46,000 is not so large an addition as might have been expected from the enlargement of area. But for the greater amount of wages now in circulation it would have been much greater, for a month ago there was a margin of over 200,000 who were in a position to claim assistance, but who preferred to struggle with their small savings, or were supported by private charity; but the exhaustion of those sources of supply is marked by the diminution of that margin in the present return to a little under 164,000. Preston and Blackburn still maintain their bad pre-eminence at the head of the list of distressed towns. In the first the committee is dealing with 39,000 and odd cases, and in the second with 25,780. The numbers are of course greatest in Manchester and Salford, though the pinch relatively is not half so severely felt as in many smaller towns. The different local agencies here (Manchester) are relieving close upon 90,000 people—but more than 60,000 are guardians' cases—and the expenditure for all purposes is not more than 5,200*l.* weekly.

Turning to the financial information contained in the return, we find that to supply the estimated weekly deficiency in wages, 168,544*l.*, the guardians and the relief committees between them spent in the week ending the 26th of December 64,200*l.*, or considerably more than one-third. The rates supplied 17,934*l.* of this, and 46,356*l.* came from the charitable funds. More than 20,000*l.* was spent in clothing, and the allowance for food alone to the 494,000 persons in receipt of relief was 42,513*l.*, of which the committees furnished 24,500*l.* This gives an average allowance of close upon 1*s.* 9*d.* per head for food alone, and if we take into account the wages still afloat among this portion of the people, and private charity, it is probable that the standard of 2*s.* per head income from all sources laid down in the last report is pretty nearly reached in most cases by this time. There is every reason to hope, too, that in many places the clothing account is now almost closed; at all events, this formidable item will be very much reduced in the next return. It is gratifying to observe that the working expenses of all the committees amount only to 1,774*l.*, or about 4 per cent. on the whole sum distributed.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

The following amounts are acknowledged in the lists of the Central and Mansion-house Committees:—

Clayland's Chapel, Clapham-road, London, (6th contribution), per Rev. E. S. Marriott, 20*l.*; Bi-hopsgate Chapel, London, per John Mitchell, 10*l.*; Independent Chapel, Lower Norwood (8th weekly collection), 20*l.* 12*s.*; Congregational Chapel, Hadleigh (4th week), 2*l.* 10*s.*; Lynton Baptist Chapel, Hants (two-thirds collection), per Rev. R. G. Moses, 12*l.*; Beaminster Independent Chapel, Dorset, per Rev. John Thompson, 5*l.*; Collection at Baptist Chapel, Blackmore, Essex, 5*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, Upper Montgomeryshire, per Robert Roberts, 70*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; Dursley Tabernacle, Gloucester, per Rev. Richard Bentley,

6*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; Bridgenorth, per Rev. John Wing, 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Smethwick Independent Chapel, 10*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Cranby-green Baptist Chapel, Eye, per George Harris, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Castle-square Independent Chapel, Wisbeach (weekly), per E. R. Schofield, 5*l.*; Baptist congregation, Aldreth, per R. Camps, 1*l.* 17*s.*; Rehoboth Independent Chapel, Brynmaun, near Newport, per Rev. W. Jenkins, 5*l.*

MR. RUSSELL ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Mr. W. H. Russell, though disbelieving in the reunion of the American States, brings a powerful indictment against Southern slavery, in his book just issued ("My Diary North and South"). He saw slavery as perhaps few tourists have seen it. "Be sure," said Mr. Horace Greeley, "you examine the slave pens. They will be afraid to refuse you, and you can tell the truth." He followed the advice given him. At one plantation the owner sends for the "happiest people upon earth," to express their happiness by singing. "The children came very shyly and by degrees. They were ragged, dirty, shoeless urchins of both sexes; the younger ones abominous as infant Hindoos, and wild as if just caught. With much difficulty the elder children were dressed into line; then they began to shuffle their flat feet, to clap their hands, and to draw out in a monotonous sort of chant something about the 'River Jawdarn,' after which Mrs. Crafts rewarded them with lumps of sugar, which were as fruitful of disputes as the apple of discord." A few fathers and mothers gazed on the scene from a distance. The men and women are, he finds, "apathetic, neither seeking nor shunning us, and their master knew nothing about them, for it is only the servants engaged in household duty who are at all on familiar terms with their masters." At another plantation appears a miserable chapel—a particularly dirty-looking little hut, which is not however much used, since "these preachings do the niggers no good; they talk about things that are going on elsewhere, and get their minds unsettled, and so forth." Slavery is everywhere; it is not an accident, it is the essence of Southern civilisation. In the country Mr. Russell finds wretchedness; in the towns he sees nightly patrols, and slaves looked up if found out after dark without a pass. He is not a philanthropist, but he is a humane man, and again and again his indignation breaks forth. The South has gradually become fanatical in favour of its peculiar institution. "Assaulted by reason, by logic, argument, and philanthropy, the Southerner at last is driven to a sacred faith, which is above all reason or logical attack, in the propriety, righteousness, and divinity of slavery." Mr. Russell heard a good deal said about liberty, but the freedom admired among secessionists is of a peculiar kind. The press he found generally hated. "If I had my way," said a sincere major, "I would fling newspaper correspondents into the water. It is these fellows who have brought all this trouble on our country." Personal liberty is not supposed to be a right enjoyable by abolitionists. An active vigilance committee minutely inspected the book in which travellers entered their names, and "it was fortunate that they did not find traces of Lincolnism about us, as it appeared by the papers that they were busy deporting abolitionists, after certain preliminary processes, supposed to

"Give them a rise, and open their eyes
To a sense of their situation."

The following extract tells its own tale:—

As a jolly agriculturist looks at his yearlings of young beves, the kindly overseer, lolling in his saddle, pointed with his whip to the glistening fat ribs and corpulent paunches of his woolly-headed flock. "There's not a plantation in the State," quoth he, "can show such a lot of young niggers. The way to get them right is not to work the mothers too hard when they are near their time; to give them plenty to eat, and not to send them to the fields too soon." He told me the increase was about five per cent. per annum. The children were quite sufficiently clad, ran about round us, patted the horses, felt our legs, tried to climb up on the stirrup, and twinkled their black and oohrey eyes at Massa Seal. Some were exceedingly fair; and Mr. Seal, observing that my eye followed these, murmured something about the overseers before Mr. Burnside's time being rather a bad lot. He talked about their colour and complexion quite openly; nor did it seem to strike him that there was any particular turpitude in the white man who had left his offspring as slaves on the plantation. A tall, well-built lad of some nine or ten years stood by me looking curiously into my face. "What is your name?" said I. "George," he replied. "Do you know how to read or write?" He evidently did not understand the question. "Do you go to church or chapel?" A dubious shake of the head. "Did you ever hear of our Saviour?" At this point Mr. Seal interposed, and said, "I think we had better go on, as the sun is getting hot," and so we rode gently through the little ones; and when we had got some distance he said, rather apologetically, "We don't think it right to put these things into their heads so young, it only disturbs their minds, and leads them astray." Now, in this one quarter there were no less than eighty children, some twelve and some even fourteen years of age. No education—no God—their whole life; food and play to strengthen their muscles and fit them for the work of a slave. "And when they die?" "Well," said Mr. Seal, "they are buried in that field there by their own people, and some of them have a sort of prayers over them, I believe." The overseer, it is certain, had no fastidious notions about slavery: it was to him the right thing in the right place, and his *sum-mum bonum* was a high price for sugar, a good crop, and a healthy plantation. Nay, I am sure I would not wrong him if I said he could see no impropriety in running a good cargo of regular black slaves, who might clear the great backwood and swampy undergrowth which was now exhausting the energies of his field-hands in the absence of Irish navvies.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

About eight years ago an address signed by more than half a million Englishwomen, including wives of Cabinet Ministers, duchesses and countesses, wives of generals, ambassadors, savans, men of letters, and common labourers, was presented to the women of the United States, praying them to use their influence for the abolition of negro slavery in that country.

This address, splendidly illuminated on vellum, was sent to America at the head of twenty-six folio volumes. It was forwarded to Mrs. Stowe with a letter from a British nobleman now occupying one of the highest official positions in England, with a request on behalf of these ladies that it should be in any possible way presented to the attention of her countrywomen. To that unique address Mrs. Stowe has now sent a reply, which is published separately, in the form of a little volume, by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.

Mrs. Stowe commences with a sketch of the momentous events which have happened since the receipt of that address, which it perhaps had some influence in bringing about. She tells of the slavery agitation in the South, the struggles in Kansas and Nebraska, the John Brown outbreak, the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the secession of the Gulf States, which "met and organised a Confederacy, which they openly declared to be the first republic founded on the right and determination of the white man to enslave the black man; and, spreading their banners, declared themselves to the Christian world of the nineteenth century as a nation organised with the full purpose and intent of perpetuating slavery."

Mrs. Stowe proceeds to show from Southern testimony, notably that of Mr. A. H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Confederation, that the preservation and extension of slavery was the foremost object of secession. It is then shown that the issue on which the last Presidential election was decided, viz., the exclusion of the "domestic institution" from the territories, really embraced the whole question of slavery, because without room for expansion it must perish. "In the meanwhile, during the past year, the republican administration, with all the unwonted cure of organising an army and navy, and conducting military operations on an immense scale, have proceeded to demonstrate the feasibility of overthrowing slavery by purely constitutional measures. To this end they have instituted a series of movements which have made this year more fruitful in anti-slavery triumphs than any other since the emancipation of the British West Indies." These measures—the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, the exclusion of slavery from the territories, the concession of the right of search for the suppression of the slave-trade, and Mr. Lincoln's plan of peaceable emancipation with compensation—are familiar to our readers. Mrs. Stowe pleads that the proposal to restore "the Union as it was" should be fairly interpreted by these avowed principles and acts. She proceeds to show that an immense change in an anti-slavery direction has been effected "by the constitutional war power of the nation."

By this power it has been this year decreed that every slave of a rebel who reaches the lines of our army becomes a free man; that all slaves found deserted by their masters become free men; that every slave employed in any service for the United States thereby obtains his liberty; and that every slave employed against the United States in any capacity obtains his liberty; and lest the army should contain officers disposed to remand slaves to their masters, the power of judging and delivering up slaves is denied to army officers, and all such acts are made penal.

By this act the Fugitive Slave Law is for all present purposes practically repealed. With this understanding and provision, wherever our armies march, they carry liberty with them. For, be it remembered, that our army is almost entirely a volunteer one, and that the most zealous and ardent volunteers are those who have been for years fighting with tongue and pen the abolition battle. So marked is the character of our soldiers in this respect, that they are now familiarly designated in the official military despatches of the Confederate States as "the Abolitionists." Conceive the results when an army, so empowered by national law, marches through a slave territory. One regiment alone has, to our certain knowledge, liberated two thousand slaves during the past year, and this regiment is but one out of hundreds.

The writer here quotes full details relative to the courage and military bearing of the negro troops under General Saxton, on the coast of Florida, which we have already given. In point of fact, "wherever our armies have had occupancy, there slavery has been practically abolished." Another noticeable act of the Federal Government in behalf of liberty was the official provision it was making for the wants of the thousands of helpless human beings thus thrown upon their care. Mrs. Stowe adverts specially to the free-labours experiment in the Sea Islands, and states that the amount received by the United States Government from the sale of cotton raised by 2,000 families exceeds a million of dollars.

Lastly, she adverts to the President's proclamation, which really means:—"Come in, and emancipate peaceably, with compensation; stay out, and I emancipate, nor will I protect you from the consequences."

That continuance in the Union is thus understood is already made manifest by the vote of Missouri and Delaware in the recent elections. Both of these States have given strong majorities for emancipation. Missouri, long tending towards emancipation, has already planted herself firmly on the great rock of freedom, and thrown out her bold and eloquent appeal to the Free States of the North for aid in overcoming the difficulties of her position. Other States will soon follow; nor is too much to hope, that before a new year has gone far in its course, the sacred fire of freedom will have flashed along the

whole line of the Border States, responsive to the generous proposition of the President and Congress, and that universal emancipation will have become a fixed fact in the American Union.

Mrs. Stowe asks her English sisters if their hearts do not beat at this event, and proceeds to remark that the party which represents the cause of freedom found little or no support in England, and that the party which makes slavery the chief corner-stone of its edifice finds in England its strongest defenders. The following passage in her letter is terribly cutting:—

In the beginning of our struggle, the voices that reached us across the water said, "If we were only sure you were fighting for the abolition of slavery, we should not dare to say whether our sympathies for your cause might not carry us."

Such, as we heard, were the words of the honoured and religious nobleman who drafted this very letter which you signed and sent us, and to which we are now replying.

When these words reached us, we said, "We can wait; our friends in England will soon see whether this conflict is tending." A year and a half have passed; step after step has been taken for liberty; chain after chain has fallen, till the march of our armies is choked and clogged by the glad flocking of emancipated slaves; the day of final emancipation is set; the Border States begin to move in voluntary consent; universal freedom for all dawns like the sun in the distant horizon; and still no voice from England. No voice? Yes, we have heard on the high seas the voice of a war steamer, built for a man-stealing Confederacy with English gold in an English dockyard, going out of an English harbour, manned by English sailors, with the full knowledge of English Government officers, in defiance of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. So far has English sympathy overflowed. We have heard of other steamers, iron-clad, designed to furnish a slavery-defending Confederacy their only lack—a navy for the high seas. We have heard that the British Evangelical Alliance refuses to express sympathy with the liberating party when requested to do so by the French Evangelical Alliance. We find in English religious newspapers all those sad degrees in the downward sliding-scale of defending and apologising for slaveholders and slaveholding with which we have so many years contended in our own country. We find the President's proclamation of emancipation spoken of in those papers only as an incitement to servile insurrection. Nay, more; we find in your papers, from thoughtful men, the admission of the rapid decline of anti-slavery sentiments in England.

Still more crushing and felicitous are the closing paragraphs of her reply:—

In view of the decline of the noble anti-slavery fire in England, in view of all the facts and admissions recited from your own papers, we beg leave in solemn sadness to return to your own words:—

A common origin, a common faith, and, we sincerely believe, a common cause, urge us, at the present moment, to address you on the subject of that fearful encouragement and support which is being afforded by England to a slave-holding Confederacy.

We will not dwell on the ordinary topics—on the progress of civilisation, on the advance of freedom everywhere, on the rights and requirements of the nineteenth century; but we appeal to you very seriously to reflect and to ask counsel of God how far such a state of things is in accordance with His Holy Word, the inalienable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian religion.

We appeal to you as sisters, as wives, and as mothers to raise your voices to your fellow-citizens, and your prayers to God, for the removal of this affliction and disgrace from the Christian world.

In behalf of many thousands of American women,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Washington, Nov. 27, 1862.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Etna.)

NEW YORK, JAN. 2 (Evening).

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, stating that, in accordance with his proclamation of September 22, he designates Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and portions of Louisiana and Virginia as being in rebellion. He orders that all slaves within those States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free, and declares that the Federal Government, including the military and naval authorities, will recognise and maintain the freedom of such slaves.

The President further enjoins the slaves to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and recommends them, in all cases when allowed, to labour for reasonable wages. He declares that slaves of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts and other places, and to man vessels. He invokes the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favour of God upon this sincerely believed-to-be act of justice, warranted by the Constitution and by military necessity.

President Lincoln has signed the bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State.

Mr. Seymour has been inaugurated Governor of New York. He made a speech, declaring that he would uphold the Federal and State constitutions; that his position gave him little control over national affairs, but he ventured to trust that before his term of service expired the country would again be united.

The Federal loan of 1842, amounting to 2,800,000 dol., will be paid in coin.

The Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions that the war made upon American commerce by the Alabama is not rebuked by the British press, nor the fitting out of vessels stopped by the British

Government, and that American merchants are subject to a certain extent to the evils which would attend a state of war with England.

A committee was appointed to report what action the Chamber of Commerce shall take in the matter.

A severe battle has taken place near Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

According to the latest reports, the Federals have broken the Confederate centre and driven the Confederates one mile, the left wing of the Federals having captured the entrenchments.

The losses are reported to be enormous.

Four Federal regiments have lost half their men and all officers.

Three Federal generals have been wounded.

The Confederate Generals Cheatham and Rains are reported killed.

The reported raid of the Confederate General Stuart's cavalry into Maryland has proved untrue. The report arose from several guerillas having crossed the river. General Stuart had retreated safely, and re-crossed the Rappahannock near Warrentown.

The British steamer Caledonia has been wrecked on Peaked Hill Bar, Cape Cod. No lives lost.

NEW YORK, JAN 3 (Morning).

The latest despatches say that two Federal divisions were in Murfreesboro', driving the Confederates, who were retreating.

Fighting commenced on the 31st ult., and continued on the two following days. The losses are very severe.

General Butler has arrived at New York, and proceeded to Washington. It is supposed he will have an important office.

The Richmond papers say that the Federals attacked Vicksburg during 27th, 28th, and 29th ult., and were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Fighting continues.

The guerilla General Morgan is reported to have been defeated at Rolling Fork, Kentucky.

President Jefferson Davis has arrived at Mobile.

Governor Seymour, of New York, has ordered a trial of the New York Police Commissioners and Superintendent Kennedy for permitting the use of the New York police-station for the illegal detention of citizens.

The Republican journals approve of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

The *New York Herald* thinks it unwise and ill-timed; and the *New York World* looks upon it as being unconstitutional, and not a war measure.

(From the *Times* correspondent.)

General Saxton, the military Governor at Port Royal, South Carolina, has issued a proclamation to the negroes in his department, stating that it is their duty to carry the news of their freedom to their brethren still in slavery.

Part of the Confederate force at Fredericksburg is believed to have gone up the Rappahannock.

General Stuart, in his raid upon Dumfries, &c., had with him a telegraphic operator, through whom he gained much useful information from the War department at Washington.

It is again reported in Washington that General Burnside has resigned, and that General Hooker takes his place.

A series of battles had been fought in Tennessee between the Confederates under Generals Joseph Johnston and Bragg, and the Federals under General Rosecranz. General Rosecranz is reported to have recaptured Murfreesborough on the 31st ult., after a desperate engagement, in which both sides suffered severely. The Confederates lost Generals Rains and Cheatham, a large number of killed, and 500 prisoners. The Federal loss is estimated at 2,500.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The French Corps Législatif met yesterday under the presidency of the Duke de Morny. The *Moniteur* states that King Ferdinand persists in his refusal to accept the Crown of Greece. The Italian Parliament is to meet on the 28th inst. The Municipality of Naples has subscribed 50,000 lire towards the suppression of brigandage. A despatch from Corfu says:—"An address, thanking the English Government for the projected cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, has been abandoned as opposed to the wishes of the principal merchants of Corfu."

Parliament was formally prorogued yesterday to the 5th of February, then to meet for the despatch of business. Last night's *Gazette* contains the usual proclamation summoning Parliament for the 5th of February.

It is stated by an Edinburgh paper that notice of appeal to the House of Lords in the Yelverton case has been given by the agents of Major Yelverton.

THE FUNDS, &c.—The following is the latest state of the English and principal Foreign funds:—Consols are 93 for Money, and 92½ 93 for Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 92½. Exchequer Bills are firm at 134. and 17s. prem.; and India Five per Cents., 108½ 108½. Old Turkish Six per Cents. are 85 86; ditto, 1858, 71 71½; ditto, 1862, 67½ 68. Egyptian, 2nd issue, 94½ 95½. Greek, 16½ 16. Mexican, 32. Moorish, 97. Peruvian New Loan, 88½ 89½. Portuguese ditto, 47½. Russian ditto, 95½ 96.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was a small supply of English wheat on sale here to-day. Dry samples changed hands freely, at extreme rates; otherwise, the trade ruled quiet, on former terms. The show of samples of foreign wheat on the stands was large. Generally speaking, sales progressed slowly, yet prices were supported.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“John Davies.”—Next week.

“A Carlisle Correspondent” fastens on a single expression opposed to his own views, to give a character to the article to which he alludes—a character and purpose as far removed from the purpose of the writer as they could be from the convictions of his critic.

ERRATUM.—In the sonnet to “The New Year” inserted in our last there was an unfortunate printer’s error. The last two lines should run as follows:—

Earnestly, hopefully working still—
Prepared and arm’d for good or ill.

“J. B., Rugeley.”—If “J. B.” will send his name to the publisher, he will gladly furnish him with the number of the *Nonconformist* containing the article referred to. The references are numerous.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863.

SUMMARY.

THE news which will leave America during the first month of the new year will be looked for with unsurpassed interest on this side of the Atlantic. The *Moniteur* says “that a more decided movement in favour of peace is taking place in the United States”; but apart from the proposed convention at Louisville, in Kentucky, suggested by the Democrats at New York, to bring back the Seceded States by conceding all their demands in reference to slavery—a project at least a year too late—we hear only of preparations for re-newing the civil war on a more colossal and revolutionary scale. Advice from New York extend to the 3rd of January. On New Year’s Day, President Lincoln issued his momentous proclamation, mentioning by name the States or portions of States in rebellion against the Federal Government, declaring all slaves in those States henceforward free, and stating that their freedom will be recognised and maintained by the authorities of the Union, including the officers of the army and navy. The proclamation does not stop here. The negroes are strongly dissuaded from violence, and urged “to labour for reasonable wages.” Furthermore, slaves are to be employed in the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts and other places, and to man vessels. President Lincoln, in conclusion, invokes the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favour of God upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, and by military necessity. The Richmond correspondent of the *Times* laughed in anticipation at this solemn decree, and cried out, “Who’s afraid?” Will this revolutionary edict prove, indeed, a mere *brutum fulmen*, or a war measure, destined to shake, if not destroy, the whole fabric of Southern society?

The proclamation of President Davis, issued in anticipation of the Washington decree, supplies an answer to the question. The savage measures of retaliation proposed by him—so savage that the *Times*, for once, hesitates to applaud—show how greatly the South is alarmed. General Butler and all commissioned officers under him are to be hung if captured—a rather strange edict, seeing that the proclamation is dated eight days after Butler had been superseded at New Orleans by Banks. “Negro slaves captured in arms” are to be delivered over to their respective States, to be, in accordance with State laws (here Mr. Davis prudently forbears to be too precise), burnt alive, or flogged to death. And this is to be the doom of men fighting for that freedom to which they have an inalienable right! It is some satisfaction to find that the *Times* does not discover Scriptural warrant for this fiendish cruelty. White officers in command of negroes are to be

handed over to the same jurisdiction—the penalty of hanging being the consequence. It seems, however, that negroes may be armed and fight. But it must be only in defence of slavery. There are armed and organised blacks in the Southern ranks. Is not the North as much entitled to the use of such a warlike resource as the South, that wilfully took up arms? Of a truth, Mr. Davis’s bloody and one-sided edict—to be carried out by aid of the gibbet and the stake—will match with any that has been issued in the most barbarous ages of the world. The Confederate President is worthy of the hard-hearted and selfish slaveocracy he represents.

But the emancipation proclamation is, to some extent, already in practical operation. Though the poor blacks are being driven South as fast as possible, “the arrivals of contrabands in the lines of the Union armies, East and West, are as numerous as ever; more numerous, in fact, than is desirable for the comfort of the unfortunates themselves”; and were likely to be increased tenfold after the 1st of January. But it is hardly so much the escape of slaves as the settled, though reluctantly-adopted, resolution to arm a great number of them, that excites the alarm of the abettors of slavery, North and South. That, we have no doubt, brought out the retaliatory proclamation from Richmond. The defeat at Fredericksburg has only induced the Federals to change the character of the war. “I am informed on good authority,” writes the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, “that the main reason for sending Banks to New Orleans is in order that he may bring his great administrative talents to bear on it, and that the probabilities are that by the month of March there will be 80,000 or 100,000 blacks under arms in and around New Orleans. If rightly handled, this will be a tremendous force, in the face of which the fate of the Confederacy, and of the whole social organisation of the Slave States, would be as certain as the rising of the sun to-morrow.” It may be that the blacks themselves will be partly instrumental in destroying that Confederacy of slave-owners which rushed into civil war that they might be eternally kept in bondage.

There is important intelligence from the Valley of the Mississippi. The combined Federal fleets have three times attacked Vicksburg, but were as often repulsed with heavy loss. The siege of that strong position, however, continues, though it can hardly be taken without the co-operation of a considerable land force. There has also been three days’ fighting with great carnage, at Murfreesborough, Tennessee; and though the Confederates were retreating, the advantage achieved by the Federals does not seem to have been decisive.

The French Legislature, on re-assembling, were furnished with a mass of diplomatic despatches relating to the foreign relations of the empire, including some which show that the Emperor is still ostensibly bent on reconciling the Italian Kingdom to the Papacy, and hoping much from the sham reforms which the Pope has promised. But the Government of Turin is more wisely employed in endeavouring to grapple with brigandage in Naples apart from the Roman question.

The Greeks still cling to the hope of securing Prince Alfred as their King, notwithstanding Mr. Elliot’s reiterated statements that the decision of the British Government is unchangeable. “Neither the cession of the Ionian Islands, nor the hope of obtaining, through the mediation of the Western Powers, those much-coveted provinces of Epirus and Thessaly,” it is said, “can console them for the loss of this dream. They feel as their ancestors did at the loss of Codrus, who was too good to have a successor. Dom Ferdinand, of Portugal, has absolutely refused the Crown once more offered to him. The Ionians, it now appears, are by no means unanimous in desiring to be severed from this country, and in Corfu the opposition to union with Greece has taken a very decided form.

The domestic news of the week is very meagre. There has been a further falling off in the number of persons receiving parish relief to the extent of 7,360, and Mr. Commissioner Farnall has publicly stated that it would be a subject for extreme regret if, in the present serious position of affairs, any attempt should be made to diminish the contributions to the relief funds. This week’s letter of our special correspondent in Lancashire deals mainly with the effects of the calamity on overlookers, shopkeepers, the owners of cottage property, warehousemen, and clerks.—At Bolton, Mr. Barnes has candidly announced, in an address to his constituents, that his sympathy with the South has been quenched by the course of events.—At Halifax, Sir C. Wood has made an elaborate defence of his Indian policy, and stated that nearly twelve millions would this year be spent in public works in our Eastern Empire. His speech seems to have extorted approbation and a vote of confidence.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON’S SPEECH.

ON Monday, the last session of the Senate and Corps Législatif was opened by a speech from the French Emperor. Formally addressed to the members of these two bodies, it is in reality an Imperial manifesto, drawn up with a view to influence the electoral bodies. It alludes but cursorily to the expected work of the Session. It specifies none of the measures which the Emperor’s Government contemplate submitting to the Chambers. But it reviews the general drift of French policy, foreign and domestic, during the existence of the present constitution, and, as a matter of course, it implies throughout that the political organisation devised and consolidated by Imperial sagacity has worked so well for the prosperity and glory of France, that constitutions cannot do better than repeat, at the coming elections, their former expressions of unlimited confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the founder and chief of the second Empire.

French, or more properly, perhaps, Imperial constitutionalism is a political machinery framed and adjusted for the purpose of combining two forces hitherto deemed antagonistic, and all but irreconcilable—the will of the whole people expressed at intervals by universal suffrage, and the will of the single individual who occupies the Imperial throne. It requires, in order to its successful working, a very skilful manipulation of the former, and a very sagacious and self-governing exercise of the latter. Hence, the management of electoral power is attempted on very different principles in France from those which govern it in this country. There the Executive taken not only a prominent but an avowed part in directing the choice of constituencies. Prefects and sub-prefects assume the position and do the work of electioneering agents, select the Government candidates, endorse their claims to support, and throw into the scale in their favour the whole weight of the official influence at their command. A majority of Opposition votes in England merely displaces a Ministry, and condemns a Ministerial programme of policy. But in France the huge wave would dash upon the very steps of the throne, there being nothing between the people and the Emperor upon which it can expend its force. To influence universal suffrage, therefore, so as to obtain from it the immense political authority which is ordinarily latent in the nation, and, at the same time, to have it in a perfectly ductile and malleable shape, was no doubt, in the present instance, the object of the Imperial Speech. “Give me” says the Emperor in effect, “the proper materials, and I will continue to use them, as I have done, for the dignity and advantage, the moral and material benefit, of the country.”

Such being the exclusive purpose of the speech, we need hardly be surprised that the present political “situation” is left out of it altogether, or is touched upon rather by implication than by direct allusion. It is not so much with immediate events that the Emperor has chosen to deal, as with principles of policy and with their historic consequences. No account is given of the existing state of international relations further than that which the light of the past may throw upon the present. No ticklish questions are touched upon. Every topic that might excite a division of opinion is carefully excluded. There is not a paragraph, scarcely a phrase, indeed, calculated to feed or to irritate party feeling. It is France that is addressed, and her attention is called, not so much to what is passing, but to what is past—not to particular phases of public affairs, but to their general character and purport—not to excited passions but to calm judgment. The speech, in fact, is a rapid but comprehensive summary of what the French people have obtained during the last five years by means of Imperial institutions, and, like all the speeches of Napoleon III, it is admirably planned for the end at which it aims, and is tersely, compactly, and forcibly expressed.

The Emperor alludes to, without condescending to disclaim, the suspicion usually entertained of Sovereigns that their acts embody “some secret motive, or some mysterious combination.” “Yet my policy,” he proceeds, “has always been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral preponderance, without abusing and without weakening the power placed in my hands; to maintain abroad, within the limit of right and of treaties, the legitimate aspirations of nations towards a better position; to develop our commercial relations with those countries towards which we are drawn closer by a greater community of interests; to erase from diplomatic parchments the old questions of litigation, so as to obviate all pretexts of misunderstanding; to insist, finally, upon a full reparation for any insult offered to our flag, for any prejudice against our countrymen.”

How the Emperor has acted up to the rôle which he has so clearly and so graphically, yet so briefly, described, he goes on to show in a few

succinct paragraphs. The union of the two Danubian Principalities, the redress of Syrian and Montenegrin grievances without disavowing the rights of the Ottoman Porte, the defence of the independence of Italy without tampering with revolution, without any permanent detriment to friendly relations with Austria, and without abandoning the Holy Father, and the suppression of causes of possible misunderstanding with Spain and Switzerland, illustrate the first great object of the Imperial policy. The commercial treaties concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland exemplify another. The China, Cochin China, and Mexican expeditions are cited to prove that there are no countries, however distant, where any attempt against the honour of France remains unpunished. "Such facts could not be accomplished," continues Napoleon, "without complications. Duty always advances through danger. Nevertheless, France has been increased by two provinces. The barriers which separated us from our neighbours have been removed; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in the far East; and, what is better than conquests, we have acquired claims to the sympathy of the inhabitants, without losing the confidence and the esteem of the Governments." How a traitor put! How cleverly the most questionable acts of the Imperial foreign policy are made to cluster round a moral aphorism beautifully expressed, so as to acquire a seeming sanction from the light of truth which radiates from it. "Duty always advances through danger." If this man's objects are what his enemies impute to him, he knows how to conceal by describing them; and if he has to appeal to national selfishness, he knows how to conciliate universal suffrage by flattering its worst instincts under the guise of a lofty morality.

Having put the last touch to this artistically-coloured picture of the foreign policy of France (which, of course, would have been very different if the lion, instead of the man, had handled the brush), by a reference to his personal interviews with most of the reigning Sovereigns as affording so many guarantees for the peace of Europe, which he says episodically "cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece," the Emperor turns to domestic affairs. A complete amnesty, the invitation of the great bodies of the State to take a more direct part in the Government, the relinquishment of a prerogative, "hitherto deemed indispensable," to open extraordinary credits without a vote of the Chamber, and a reduction of military and naval estimates, have led to a great increase of national prosperity which would have been more striking but for the stagnation of labour caused by the civil war in America. That war he has tried to stop by an offer of mediation, in which, however, he could not prevail upon the great maritime Powers to concur, and hence, he will have to ask a grant for "the support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which it is not in our power to put a stop to." To these political achievements he adds an imposing list of administrative improvements affecting the army, the fleet, institutions for the benefit of the poor, public works, agriculture, science, art, and colonial settlements. All that has been done—and here the electoral purpose of the speech comes boldly out—has been accomplished by "the devoted support of the great bodies of the State." Much remains to be done, and it must be done by the same agency. "Tell your fellow-citizens," says the Emperor, in anticipation of the day when he will have to dismiss his second Corps Législatif, "that I shall be always ready to adopt anything in the interests of the majority, but that if they have at heart to facilitate the work that has been commenced, to avoid conflicts which only lead to disaster, to strengthen the Constitution—which is their work—they must send to the new Chamber men who, like you, accept without reserve the present system, who prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions; men who, animated by the spirit of the age and by a true patriotism, will, by their independent spirit, enlighten the path of the Government, and who will never hesitate to place above party interest the stability of the State and the greatness of the country."

It is not for us to scrutinise the motives of Napoleon III.—it is not yet time to estimate his real character—but that he is a consummate political artist this document may be taken, with many others, as conclusive proof.

SIGNS OF A TURN IN THE TIDE.

THE return of Sir E. Dering for East Kent may, perhaps, be taken as an indication of a slight turn in the current of electoral opinion. That it is but slight, we admit—but, at any rate, the variation inclines to the popular side. We used to regard the honourable gentleman as a Liberal Conservative—we recognise him now as

a Conservative Liberal. The distinction, if there really be any, we take to be this—that in the political creed of the former the first and main article is resistance of change, qualified, however, by a sort of tacit understanding that before a certain amount of pressure it is to give way—while in that of the latter, political progress occupies the place of honour, always with the implied proviso that it shall be as slow and as indecisive as state-craft can contrive to make it. The two parties which may be thus respectively described constitute, we apprehend, a majority of the present House of Commons. Lord Palmerston's Cabinet suits the one almost as well as the other—and the probability seems to be that until another general election the Liberal Conservatives will take care to prevent the success of any coalition which would suit the objects of the old Tories, and the Conservative Liberals will, in most cases, upset any combination which might brighten the prospects of Radical Reformers.

The triumph of Sir E. Dering, although by but a small minority, in a county constituency such as that in which the recent struggle took place, is the first public event of the kind, at least since the election of 1859, that warrants the inference that public opinion has reached its furthest limit of temporary retrogression, and now tends in the direction of progress. We believe, indeed, that what many people took for the broad current of national conviction and purpose, was, in reality, nothing more than the backwater caused by a peculiar curve in the channel through which it ordinarily flows. The truth is that the present Parliament was returned by constituencies pretty well agreed as to the expediency of a moderate measure for the amendment of the representative system, and, for the most part, supremely indifferent whether that measure were to be introduced by Palmerston or Derby. But when, under the new Government of the former noble lord, the whole question was handled by both parties rather with a view to drop than to carry it, the sudden turn of affairs in Parliament caused, as might have been anticipated, a recoil in public opinion, but a recoil which, in the nature of things, could not last long. It was obvious enough, at the time, that the failure of the House of Commons to do the very thing it was specially commissioned by the electoral bodies to do, did not result from any sudden alteration in the relative force of those reasons and arguments which, in the course of preceding years, had forced conviction on the public mind. It was clear enough to the most cursory observation that the true secret of the reluctance of both political parties to pass any measure of reform was the necessity which that measure would impose upon both to surrender their trusts to their respective constituencies. And although the abrupt and disreputable conclusion at which the House arrived turned electoral opinion in a backward direction, by giving a more commanding position and a broader influence to the more conservatively inclined of electioneering agents and committee men, there was no sufficient evidence to sustain the belief that the mind of the country had undergone a permanent change, or that, after the first effects of the Parliamentary rebound had spent themselves, it would not quietly resume its onward flow.

No doubt, we have had several contested elections since that shameful apostacy, in which Liberal and even Radical opinions have maintained their ascendancy. But, on the whole, the casual elections which have taken place within the last three years have shown an increasingly unfavourable tendency in public feeling in regard to the doctrines of Liberalism. Either candidates have lowered their tone, or the majorities by which Liberals have been carried have showed a diminishing number of supporters, or Conservatives have managed to vault into the vacant seat—so that, almost as regularly as an election occurred, whatever may have been its direct result, subsequent analysis turned up something or other calculated to cloud the prospects of the party earnestly intent on progress. The return of Sir E. Dering, however, marks an evident and gratifying change—and although the hon. gentleman is not precisely the type of politician that meets our ideal, we do regard his triumph as of no ordinary importance, because it awakens in us the hope that we have seen the worst of what we cannot but regard as an interval of gross political scepticism and profligacy, and that from this time forth the return of popular opinion to its old channel will become more rapid and complete than its temporary deflection therefrom.

THE TWO WARNINGS.

In the *Sunday at Home* there appeared a few weeks ago, the account of a remarkable escape of an African traveller. In prosecuting an urgent political mission it was necessary to cross one of the principal mountain ranges in South Africa.

On horseback, accompanied only by a Fingoe, the traveller was overtaken at nightfall by a storm of wind and rain, and lost his way. When near the summit of the mountain, his horse started back and refused to proceed, when a vivid flash of lightning revealed to him that he was on the edge of a tremendous precipice, over which, but for the instincts of the noble animal, he might have been hurled into the abyss beneath.

This story is an apt illustration of the present state of public opinion in this country in relation to the Slave Power of America. Influenced by various and ephemeral motives—many of them good in themselves—the British people have been bestowing their sympathies upon the South, when a sudden flash of the *Times* newspaper last week lighted up the dangerous path on which they were journeying. All this admiration of Southern gallantry and Southern independence leads inevitably to the surrender of principles that a free and Christian people most values. Audacious and blundering as was this sudden revelation, the *Times* was logically right. It merely reproduced in England the atrocious and familiar arguments on which American slavery is based, and has been built up to its present gigantic proportions; presuming, no doubt, that a public which had been so worked upon as to confound or ignore the vital issues involved in this great struggle, would be ready to acquiesce in the dogma that slavery is a Divine institution. After the experience of the last eighteen months, it is something that the British people recoil from the hideous monster they are called upon by their leading newspaper to fall down and worship. They are not yet able to see that a social system which incarnates selfishness, sanctifies lust, and brutifies the human form, or as Mrs. Beecher Stowe puts it, that confers "the right of selling children by the pound, and trading in husbands and wives as merchantable articles," is in harmony with that Gospel which proclaims liberty to the captive, and the rights of man as man. A general and indignant protest has run through the land at the unfolding of this godless theory on British soil, and there is a manifest reaction against a Confederacy which requires the surrender of our Christianity and morality before we can believe in its mission as an independent nation.

While the *Times* has been trying how deep down into the depths of degradation it can plunge the moral sense of Englishmen, Mrs. Beecher Stowe has been presenting to them an image of their former selves. That which the leading journal, following in the wake of its slaveholding clients, is exalting into a new Gospel, more than half-a-million of Englishwomen, some eight years ago, deplored as "a common crime and common dishonour" in an address sent over to their American sisters. The American lady not only recalls that document to remembrance with terrible distinctness, but claims that America has followed the counsels therein offered. "We say to you, sisters, you have spoken well; we have heard you; we have heeded; we have striven in the cause even unto death. We have sealed our devotion by desolate hearth and darkened homestead—by the blood of sons, husbands, and brothers. In many of our dwellings the very light of our lives has gone out; and yet we accept the life-long darkness as our own part in this great and awful expiation, by which the bonds of wickedness shall be loosed, and abiding peace established on the foundation of righteousness." Mrs. Stowe has therefore a right to ask, "Sisters, what have you done, and what do you mean to do?" and to send back to our countrywomen the very words of exhortation they addressed to their American sisters. This turning of the tables must be admitted to be perfectly fair, however humiliating to the Englishwomen concerned.

There is no gainsaying the truth or the force of the facts marshalled by Mrs. Stowe to show that the North has become more and more anti-slavery as this great struggle has proceeded, and that English sympathy with the cause it represents has been in inverse ratio. At the same time, it is only fair to remark that her reply now issued would have had little relevancy if sent a year ago. Successive disasters have driven the Federals to revolutionary measures, and given a strength to anti-slavery sentiment in the Northern States it would never else have reached. But because they were very reluctant at the outset to meddle with slavery, beyond circumscribing its area, are we, on that ground, to withhold our sympathy from them now that they are in a death-struggle with it? At the same time Englishmen cannot look at this great struggle from the same point of view as the Americans. The latter desire above all things to restore the Union, and would utterly destroy slavery, if that object cannot otherwise be accomplished. The former attach more importance to the means than the end. The disruption of the American Re-

public may be undesirable or otherwise from the English point of view, but a check to the growth of slavery, and its ultimate extinction, are imperatively called for in the interest of universal humanity. And after all the final issue of the strife depends far more upon warlike operations than the opinions of spectators.

But if Englishmen find it impossible to give their unreserved sympathy to the North in a struggle in which the abolition of slavery is a means and not an end, we think they are amenable to the heaviest censures of Mrs. Stowe for bestowing their good wishes upon the side which avowedly proposes to set up a slave empire. With their views they may be unable to become partisans of the North, but that they should wish well to a Confederacy which subverts some of the cardinal precepts of Christianity in its constitution, and intends to use its independence to tighten the fetters of three millions of slaves, is to us as lamentable as it is incomprehensible. Either we thus make ourselves partakers of their guilt, or we must adopt the new theory of the *Times*, that slavery is a Divine institution, to be defended from the pages of Holy Writ.

More than half a million Englishwomen a few years ago signed an address which described slavery as "a common crime and common dishonour." Since then, that social leprosy has been exalted into a political theory, and adopted as the basis of "a nation." It challenges the approval of the world; and England, which has taken the lead in expelling the poison from civilised communities, now bows down in admiration before, not so much slavery, as a Slave Power; and while a hundred tongues wag in praise of Confederate valour, only solitary voices are heard to protest against a national faith which leads back to barbarism and sets at naught Christianity itself. There is this further consideration, which may be best expressed in the ominous words of Mr. Russell (in his "Diary"), who cannot be regarded as a partisan:—"The success of the South—if they can succeed—must lead to complications and results in other parts of the world, for which neither they nor Europe are prepared. Of one thing there can be no doubt—a Slave State cannot long exist without a slave trade. The poor whites who have won the fight will demand their share of the spoils. The land for tillage is abundant, and all that is wanted to give them fortunes is a supply of slaves. They will have that in spite of their masters, unless a stronger Power than the Slave States prevents the accomplishment of their wishes." Now, then, is the time for the whole anti-slavery feeling of this country to be brought to bear upon our own Government, who will, ere long, be brought face to face with this new Slave Power.

AT HOME.

How immensely some people suffer from not being "at home"! We use the phrase in one of its conventional senses, denoting rather a state of feeling than a place of residence. When a man knows, or thinks he knows, all that belongs to the sphere in which, for the time being, he is moving—when he fancies that he is fully entitled to be silent or to speak, to do or to forbear doing, just as his own judgment or feeling may prompt—when he cares not to calculate what interpretation may be put upon his proceedings by those in whose midst he may chance to find himself, and regulates his conduct, not by his ideas of what other people may regard as propriety, but by his own independent view of what is either convenient or becoming or right, we talk of him, and he talks of himself as being quite "at home." Some people are "at home" in a drawing-room, and some on a public platform—some are most at home with little children, and some at the bed-side of the sick. Some morbidly self-conscious folk are never at home but when they are alone—others, of quite an opposite make, are at home anywhere and everywhere but in solitude. You have learnt much of a man when you have learnt where he is most at home.

But we began by speaking of those who are not at home—anywhere, we mean, but in their own domestic circle, or in anything which has not been made familiar to them by daily habit. We need not stay just now to point out the various sources whence this unfortunate state of feeling may have sprung in the first instance and from which it is afterwards fed—but, unquestionably, it is a serious misfortune. Some of the purest, brightest, and most sparkling jewels of human kind lose their lustre the instant they are taken out of their own family sphere, and become as dim and colourless in every external atmosphere as a polished surface upon which the humidity of the air deposits itself. The discomfort of which they are sensible in the temporary disturbance of old associations, in the presence of strange faces, [the hearing of strange voices, and the appeal

made to their minds by scenes and circumstances with which they are unable to identify themselves, makes itself at once visible in their manners. Their experience resembles that of persons walking in a thick fog in which every object assumes an appearance of mystery, and every step is taken in uncertainty as to whither it may lead. Every movement that they make is, to their own apprehension, a venture the end of which may prove unfortunate. Their souls never come forth of them, but cower, and hide themselves, and watch, as if in anticipation of committing themselves to something which other people will set down as folly, or of being subjected to some violence which will inflict intolerable pain. Their manners lose all grace—their actions are mechanical—their utterances, due rather to constraint than to the impulse of their inward nature, are by turn reserved and abrupt. Yet, they are precisely the same beings that they are at home, with the same unselfish natures, the same warm hearts, the same susceptibility to the humorous, the same quickness of apprehension, the same delicacy and purity of spirit. The difference is merely upon the surface. The least ripple conceals them. They are to be seen as they are only at home.

It is a pity—O, what a pity!—that these pearls of humanity are unable to bear the touch of society, or to let the chaste loveliness of their nature be visible to all who are around them. Nevertheless, the reticence which comes of not being at home does not invariably cover what it would do the world good to gaze upon unhindered. There is a sensitiveness of pride, as well as of timidity, and there are men who are never at home in the company of others, merely because their esteem is concentrated upon themselves, or because they have that within them which will not bear the light. In any case, however, it is a misfortune, a state of feeling to be lamented over, either for its own sake, or for the sake of the causes to which its existence is to be ascribed.

There are people, on the other hand—who has not met with such?—who are at home everywhere, except, it may be, in the quietude and retirement of their own families. One almost envies them their sublime self-complacency, for the sake of the imperishable presence of mind which invariably accompanies it. Boundless conceit and an utter lack of veneration are qualities which, however undesirable in the long run of human experience, are not without their advantages on a first introduction to new associations. A man who never doubts that he is equal to any company into which he may enter, or that he is fully competent for any enterprise on which he may embark, escapes an infinitude of worry, and is endowed with the happy faculty of being able to extract nourishment from poison. One cannot help being amused by him, unless indeed he comes across one's path too often. He is so thoroughly self-satisfied that a certain sunshine of geniality seems always to sleep upon his temper. There is no such thing as irritability in him, for his vanity has left no room for it in his nature. He is never at a loss—never flurried. He understands no hints which would depreciate him in his own eyes—interprets irony as compliment—enjoys the laughter which his own absurdities provoke—and could not realise the suspicion, even if it ever presented itself to his mind, that other people decline to accept as trustworthy his own overweening estimate of himself. Contemptible as is this form of character, however, it has in it one essential element of power. Whatever the owner of it can do, he can do irrespectively of circumstances. If he can bow gracefully, he can do so as well in the presence of royalty as of his most intimate friends. If he can play a tune on the piano, he would do it as unfalteringly before Meyerbeer or Sterndale Bennett, as before his own children. If he can put a few sentences together, he is equally at home in addressing a mob or, should opportunity permit, the House of Commons. His powers, such as they are, are always available. He is at home in everything he undertakes, so far as his own consciousness is concerned—and he really does better oftentimes than men who are out of all comparison his superiors, simply because his facility of making himself quite at home enables him to use whatever he possesses to the best advantage.

But the condition of feeling indicated by the expression which stands as the frontispiece to these remarks usually rests upon a more legitimate basis than inordinate self-conceit. Fulness and exactness of knowledge make most people pleasantly at home in avocations to which it specially relates, even when they try in vain to make themselves so in any other sphere. The public singer, the popular preacher, the political orator, may each, within his own special province, exhibit a perfect unconsciousness of nervous anxiety, be his audience ever so large

or ever so critical, and yet be unable to speak a few words of ordinary courtesy to any half-dozen of that audience when assembled in private, at the close of the performance. The surgeon who, under the scrutinising eyes of the leaders of his profession, will perform a difficult and delicate operation without the least flutter of his nerves, may the next hour be tremulous with the excitement of apprehension when called upon to respond to a complimentary toast. People who are in the habit of facing large multitudes in doing some particular thing, may nevertheless feel it impossible to stand before them to do some other thing, even although the doing it should require no special training. The reason seems to be that in his own profession a man feels that he is sufficiently acquainted with the whole extent of ground over which he has to pass, and has, so to speak, familiarised himself by previous explorations with the entire range of inquiry that is contiguous to it, and hence, he sets about his work without any uncertainty either as to what he intends to do, or as to the mode in which others will be affected by his performance. Within his own department he has qualified himself to act without apprehension, and therein he feels at home in whatever he undertakes to do—beyond it, fancy often takes the place of knowledge, and he pictures to himself all manner of possibilities, the very indefiniteness of which excites his alarm.

Very much the same considerations will account for people being at home, or the reverse, in polite society. The ease and abandon with which highly trained persons will adapt themselves to any company into which they may be thrown, result from a sort of latent conviction, on their part, that they are thoroughly posted up in all the minutest rules of *etiquette*, and that every step they take they can take with unhesitating assurance not only of its intrinsic propriety, but also of the light in which it will be conventionally regarded. They know all the ins and outs, all the accents and descents, all the turnings and doublings, of the road in which they have to walk, as well as most of the byeways and cross lanes that debouch into it. They are not easily taken by surprise, therefore—they do not expect to be. There are to them no unknown places in which evil may lurk for them or blunders lie in wait. They have no occasion, as they believe, to watch the effect of their own sayings and doings. They are not likely to fall into mistakes unawares—and, in many cases, they take it for granted that society gives them full credit for quite as large an amount of *savoir faire* as they care to claim for themselves. Now all this has an indescribably charming effect upon manners, and enables men to bring out to advantage whatever good there may be in them. It is like the last polish which a lapidary puts upon a curiously grained stone—it not only presents a smooth and pleasing surface, but it brings out all the forms and colours which would else escape notice.

After all, however, the highest style of being at home grows out of a special state of the affections rather than of the intellect. Who has not met with individuals whose faces would be a passport to any society, and whose manners, the unstudied and spontaneous expressions of their inner selves, make them visibly welcome wherever they go, and attract unbounded confidence towards them in whatever they undertake. It is because in the perpetual outflow of their good-will they are ever ready to give themselves to others, that others are ever ready to give themselves to them. They are frank because they have nothing to conceal—affable because their natures overflow with benevolence—unflurried because they dread nothing—always at home because they carry within themselves that which can trust to itself anywhere and everywhere. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, if we will understand the phrase in its largest sense—purity of soul with fulness of health—such are our best guarantees for feeling at home in all society to which duty takes us, and in every occupation it obliges us to enter upon. They who live least for themselves are also the least embarrassed by uncertainties. True godliness is the surest foundation for the highest form of gentlemanliness. And, as they who would find life must be willing to lose it, so they are most at home in this world who most confidently expect to have their home in the next.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—At Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday week, the Earl of Dudley referred to what he termed the great evils of public executions, and trusted the time would soon arrive when some alteration of the present system would be brought about. He thought if the public had a proper guarantee that the sentence was duly carried out, there was no necessity for a disgusting public exhibition. His lordship did not, however, make any motion on the subject.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning at Osborne. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

The Prince of Wales continues at Sandringham, Norfolk, inspecting his newly-purchased estate. The daily papers publish the following curious paragraph, dated Friday:—

His Royal Highness had been shooting with good success for about three hours, and when about to shoot a wood where a large rise of game was expected, it was found that one of his tenants, a Mr. Sherringham, was rabbit-digging just on the edge of the wood. His Royal Highness at once intimated his determination to have no more shooting that day, and the Royal party at once returned to the hall. This morning his Royal Highness has been in consultation with his agent and solicitor on the subject.

It is understood that the Prince will follow the West Norfolk hounds on Wednesday. From the enthusiasm with which the Prince is regarded by the yeomanry of Norfolk there is no doubt this will be the largest field that has ever been seen in Norfolk.

We (*Court Journal*) have reason to believe that the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, according to the present arrangements, will take place on Thursday, the 12th of March, which is somewhat earlier than was at first intended. This date is fixed in order that the Princess Alice may be present at the ceremony.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday at Osborne House. Nearly all the Ministers were present. Parliament was ordered to be prorogued to Feb. 5, to meet for the dispatch of business.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to Grosvenor-gate from Winter-villas, Plymouth, where they have been on a visit to the *Marquis of Normanby*!

Mr. Maguire, M.P., has just been elected for the third time to the distinguished office of Mayor of Cork, his native city.

Law and Police.

THE BANK FORGERY CASES were disposed of on Friday at the Central Criminal Court. Of the four men whose trial has occupied the last three days, Banohr, Griffiths, and Burnett were found guilty. When the police broke into Griffiths' place of operations they found a printing press and twenty-one forged Bank of England notes without date or signature. On a bed in the room were twenty forged 10*l.* notes finished and twenty-five forged 5*l.* notes. "Mother plates" and copper-plates for making the watermark were also discovered. The proprietor of these extensive works made a clean breast to the police. He said he had some more plates in a field, and this on searching was found to be the case; and he confessed that he had been engaged in printing forged notes since 1846; that he had printed the whole of the forged notes on the Bank of England for the last seventeen years; that he had printed on genuine paper stolen from the mill 180 5*l.* notes and twenty 10*l.* notes for a person named Buncher, and twenty 5*l.* notes for another person. Brewer, who was alleged to have stolen the greater part of the note-paper from the mills at Laverstoke, was acquitted, after a forcible speech in his behalf by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. Robert Cummings was then charged with having in his possession some of the stolen paper, but on the direction of the judge was acquitted. Williams, the engraver, who was charged with engraving a plate for the purpose of forging Bank of England notes, pleaded guilty. As to Brewer, Sir Fitzroy Kelly declined to go into any more of the cases against him, and he was discharged from custody. Sentences was passed on Saturday. Griffiths was sentenced to penal servitude for life; Buncher, the moneyed man of the gang, who was mainly instrumental in putting the forged notes into circulation, was awarded twenty-five years' penal servitude; Burnett, who instigated the stealing of the Bank-note paper, twenty years' penal servitude; and Williams, who had engraved some of the plates from which the notes were printed, four years' penal servitude. Cummings, who was acquitted on Friday owing to a defect in the evidence, was called to the bar and cautioned by Mr. Justice Blackburn to be careful as to his proceedings in future.

THE GAVAZZI RIOTERS AT TRALEE were put on their trial at Quarter Sessions on Thursday, before Mr. Christopher Copinger, Q.C., chairman, and a large bench of magistrates. All the jurors who tried the case were Roman Catholics, of a lower class than are usually put upon the panels, and, as might have been expected, the result was a verdict of acquittal.

THE CASE OF THE REV. PATRICK M'LAUCHLIN, who was committed to prison by a Glasgow magistrate for contempt, was brought before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on Saturday, upon a bill of suspension and liberation. The legal questions involved were argued with considerable ability. At the close of the argument, the Lord President said the court would take time to consider.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—In the Court of Arches on Monday it was stated that in the case of the "Bishop of Salisbury v. Dr. Williams," an appeal from the decision of the Dean of Arches had been commenced before the Judicial Committee of Privy

Council. In the case, "Fendall v. Wilson," a similar course would, it was said, be taken.

Miscellaneous News.

DEATH OF "BOATSWAIN SMITH."—The Rev. G. C. Smith, well known by the name of "Boatswain Smith" in the eastern districts of London, died at Penzance, on Saturday last, in his eighty-first year. He was the founder of seamen's chapels, sailors' homes, and City missions, and by means of these institutions effected a large amount of good.

THE GRATITUDE OF A NEW M.P.—The *Western Daily Mercury* says it "has much pleasure in announcing that Mr. John Pender, the representative of Totnes, has placed at the disposal of a committee the magnificent sum of 1,000*l.*, to be applied as they may seem fit for the general welfare of the inhabitants of the borough."

MR. CARDWELL ON SAVINGS.—A meeting of a society for mutual insurance was held on Wednesday at Oxford, at which Mr. Cardwell was present, and set forth the advantages of habits of thrift and economy among the working classes, and all that had been done, especially of late years, by the legislature to encourage them.

LORD PALMERSTON AT ROMSEY.—There is a Labourers' Encouragement Society at Romsey, and on Thursday the prizes awarded by it to deserving labourers were distributed by Lord Palmerston. His lordship, before bestowing the prizes, said a few words in commendation of the system of giving such rewards, and exhorted the labourers to be temperate and industrious.

A DISASTROUS COLLISION occurred in Southampton Water on Friday, between a mail steamer, inward bound, and a sailing brig. The latter was sunk by the collision, and her captain seriously injured. One of the Southampton pilots was killed by the falling of the funnel of a tug-steamers that was towing the brig, another pilot had both legs cut off, and a fireman on board the tug was drowned.

EAST KENT ELECTION.—The polling took place on Thursday, and resulted in the return of Sir E. Dering, the Liberal candidate. The official declaration of the result of the recent election for East Kent was made by the High Sheriff of the county on Barham Downs on Saturday. The majority for Sir Edward was eighty-seven, the numbers being:—Dering, 2,777; Knatchbull, 2,690. At the declaration of the poll on Saturday, Sir Edward Dering thanked the electors for returning him, avowing that he owed it solely to his advocacy of the principles of religious liberty and progressive improvement. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., one of the junior Lords of the Treasury, also addressed the meeting in terms of congratulation at the result of the election.

PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPHY.—An extensive series of experiments is about to be made in France with the typo-telegraph invented by M. Bonelli, by which five hundred despatches of twenty-five words each can be printed within an hour. Should the experiments prove satisfactory, it is intended to introduce this telegraph on the principal railway lines in France. —*Athenæum*.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.—The hon. secretary of the Emancipation Society has received the following communication from Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, acknowledging the receipt of the address agreed upon at the great meeting held in the British Institution, Cowper-street, City-road, on New Year's-eve, forwarded to him for transmission to President Lincoln:—

Legation of the United States, London, Jan. 6. Sir, —I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting an address to the President of the United States, unanimously adopted at a great meeting of the working classes of London on the 31st of December last. I shall take great pleasure in complying with the desire of the Executive Committee to have this address forwarded to the President. Neither do I entertain a doubt that he will receive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent witnesses to the manner in which he is endeavouring to do his duty to his country and to mankind.—I remain, your obedient servant, C. F. ADAMS.

F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Sec., &c.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—In reply to an address presented by the committee, we are glad to find that Lieut.-General Knollys writes to say, "I am commanded to express to you the gratification with which his Royal Highness grants his name as patron of this excellent charity." Her Majesty the Queen, as well as his Royal Highness, have long been large contributors to its funds, and it is pleasing to know that this "excellent charity" is so well appreciated by royalty, as well as by a discerning public. There are now 300 orphans in the school; 30 will be received at each election during the present year; but still there is room, accommodation having been provided for 400 in the enlarged building. We sincerely trust that a large and generous support will be afforded to the committee in their noble work, the rapid increase in numbers requiring a corresponding increase of funds to maintain them.

OPENING OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—The formal opening of the Metropolitan Underground Railway took place on Friday last. At one p.m. between 600 and 700 ladies and gentlemen who had been invited by the directors assembled at the Bishop's-road Station, Paddington, and proceeded in two trains, after a short interval spent at each of the intermediate stations, to Farringdon-street, the present city terminus of the line. At three o'clock an elegant *déjeuner* was given by the directors at the Farringdon Station. For this purpose the arrival and departure platforms were enclosed, the sides and

roof being tastefully draped with scarlet and white, ornamented with numerous flags and banners. Covers were laid for 630. The chairman of the company, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, presided. Amongst the speakers were Sir M. Peto, Bart., M.P., Mr. Lowe, M.P., Mr. Parson, and Lord Harria. On Saturday morning the line was thrown open to the public. At some of the intermediate stations the booking of passengers had to be suspended at different times, because it was found impossible to accommodate those who had already taken tickets. It was estimated that over 25,000 people travelled on the line on that day. On Sunday there were serious delays, arising from the want of ventilation in the tunnel affecting the signalmen. Some of these had to be taken away in a state bordering upon insensibility, and one remains in the University College Hospital.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—A discussion on the ticket-of-leave system took place last week at the Quarter Sessions for the county of Warwick. The subject was brought forward by Sir R. Hamilton, who, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the court to the present state of crime in the country. He concluded his speech by moving that a petition be presented to Parliament, praying for such an amendment of the penal laws, and their administration, as may be effectual for the security of the public against the commission of these serious offences. The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment that, instead of a petition, an address should be presented by the court to the Queen, thanking her Majesty for issuing the commission to inquire into the insufficient administration of the law for the punishment of crime and violence, which have recently increased to a frightful extent, calling imperatively for immediate and stringent remedy. He (Mr. Adderley) was opposed to making any change under present circumstances, and would say, let us carry out the existing law, which has never been done yet. As regards the Irish and English systems of prison discipline, the only difference was that in one instance the law had been carried out, and in the other it had not been carried out. Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P., believed experience had shown that the time had come for due consideration and revision of the system of penal discipline. He did not wish to conceal his own opinion, which was that the majority of the judges thought that some system of transportation must be resorted to. After further discussion, and a brief reply from Sir Robert Hamilton, the amendment of Mr. Adderley was put and lost, the numbers being eight for and twenty-one against. A petition was signed by some twenty magistrates, and will be presented to Parliament. The subject was also discussed at the Somerset Quarter Sessions, held at Taunton. Sir William Miles spoke strongly against the ticket-of-leave system as at present administered. He was happy to say that a commission had been issued to take the whole subject into consideration. There was no doubt that an improvement could be made in the present system, for in Ireland, where there had been a constant supervision of ticket-of-leave men, the plan had succeeded very well.

SIR FRANK CROSSLEY, BART., M.P.—The elevation of this gentleman to the Baronetcy is regarded with satisfaction by the numerous constituents of the Honourable Member for the West Riding, who had already by their votes expressed the same sense of his character and public claims which is now expressed by the Crown. We understand that when Lord Palmerston intimated to Mr. F. Crossley the gracious intention of her Majesty, he stated that the honour was conferred "in consideration of Mr. Crossley's eminent commercial position, and of his generous conduct towards the town of Halifax with respect to munificent gifts which he had bestowed upon it." Each of these grounds is solid. As a member of a firm which employs four thousand work-people, in a branch of manufactures which may almost be said to have been created by the talent and enterprise of the Messrs. Crossley, the honourable gentleman has attained to wealth and first-rate commercial eminence; and it is right that titles should not be confined to the landed aristocracy, but placed within the reach of men whose talents in trade have won for them just distinction. The splendid munificence with which Mr. Frank Crossley has bestowed upon his native town a public park, almshouses, and (in conjunction with his large-hearted brothers, John and Joseph) an orphan school and home, besides being principal contributors to the new Mechanics' Institute, places of worship, colleges, schools, and other useful institutions in Halifax and throughout the West Riding, formed a still higher ground for a recognition by the Crown of his public merits. We know no truer grounds than these for conferring public honours. But when we add to them that the gentleman thus distinguished by the Crown has been chosen to represent, first his native town, and subsequently the largest constituency in the kingdom, and that he has well-discharged the duties of those positions, the propriety of the recommendation which Lord Palmerston has spontaneously given to her Majesty becomes indisputable. It will be a satisfaction to Sir Frank Crossley that the honour conferred upon him has at the same time been bestowed, and for like good reasons, upon Sir William Brown, of Liverpool, and Sir David Baxter, of Dundee,—two men who have by their talents, virtues, and munificent liberality, adorned a high commercial position, and become the benefactors of their respective towns. It will be seen that the elevation of these gentlemen to the baronetcy is announced in last night's *Gazette*. —*Leeds Mercury*.

Literature.

"THE CANOE AND THE SADDLE."*

It would be quite enough to say of the style of this book that it is founded on the worst possible models, were it not that Mr. Winthrop's style is rather national than individual. It needed not Messrs. Ticknor and Fields' imprimatur to tell anybody that the book is of American origin. Great part of it is written in that curious style, now, we are sorry to say, getting naturalised in England also, of which the two principal characteristics seem to be, that the grammatical order of the words shall be inverted as much as possible, and that a certain swing or cadence shall be given to each sentence, so as to make it hover on the borders of metre. To this must be added, that a thing must never be mentioned directly, but by a side-wind of semi-facetious allusion. It would be just as sensible to amble through life on a circus-horse instead of walking, as to prefer writing in such a manner to expressing oneself naturally. In its effect, as we read it, it reminds us of a certain lady's progress to Banbury-cross—rings on her fingers, and bells on her toes. And when we come to analyse what has occasioned such a curious association of ideas, it is difficult to resist the impression that one has been listening to a sort of operatic selection from Ancient Pistol's conversation, "Hiawatha," and the "Roundabout Papers," with a suppressed accompaniment of Mr. Carlyle's historic present tenses. Take in illustration the following:—

COOKING OF THE SALMON.

"Thus in Whulge and at the Cascades the salmon is taken. And now behold him caught, and lying dewy in silver death, bright as an unalloyed dollar, varnished with opaline iridescence. 'How shall he be cooked?' asks squaw of sachem. 'Boil him, entoid, my beloved,' (Haida tongue), 'in a mighty pot of iron, plumping in store of wapatoos, which passiookoos, the pale faces, name potatoes. Or, my cloocheman, my squaw, roast of his thicker parts sundry chunks on a spit. Or, best of all, split and broil him on an upright framework, a perpendicular gridiron of aromatic twigs. Thus by highest simple art, before the ruddy blaze, with breezes circumambient and wafting away any mephitic kitchen exhalations, he will toast deliciously, and I will feast thereupon, O my cloocheman, whilst thou, O working partner of our house, are preparing these brother fish to be dried into amber transparency, or smoked in a lachrymose cabin, that we may sustain ourselves through dry-fish Lent after this fresh-fish carnival is over.' Such discussions occur not seldom in the drama of Indian life."

We have selected not the worst, but the shortest, specimen we could find; the whole of the second chapter is far worse. In it so simple a matter as the hiring of a canoe is spun out to the length of sixteen pages. To write in such a style, no doubt, requires a certain cleverness, and habit may make it natural; but wherein lies the humour or the expressiveness of it? What is most provoking is, that in his most debased and grovelling moments, as in our last extract even, there gleams out a power of better things, nice observation, and a free command of bold and striking language. Indeed, Mr. Winthrop is altogether superior to the style he has adopted, and could not write it for long if he tried. The grander outlines of American mountain, prairie, and river seem to awaken those proportionately keener feelings of delight and awe which breathe out so freshly in the pages of Mr. Emerson—nay, even of Mr. Walt Whitman, the "rough, the kosmos, the rowdy"; and it is pleasant to add that under the influence of such feelings Mr. Winthrop's tawdry trickeries of style drop from him, to borrow a good metaphor of his own, "as a lowly disguise falls from a prince in a pantomime." He is a man of bold spirit, who has sought and found noteworthy adventures, and seen nature in some of her grandest and most occasional aspects. He is not to be regarded highly as a humourist; and can never be quite acquitted of just a suspicion of the high-pressure which affects American thought, and life, and style. But his must have been a strong, bright, and original mind. As we have hinted, though, what charms us most is his hearty love of nature. Nature never appealed to his imagination in vain; and, through his imagination, stirred to its inner depths that reflectiveness, to the development of which American culture seems more favourable than English. Whether or not he was endowed with genuine poetic feeling and great power of description, our readers shall judge for themselves, from the following beautiful passage on the

DAWN.

"Tame and inarticulate is the harmony of a day that has not known the delicious preludes of dawn. For the sun, the godlike, does not come bounding in upon the scene like a circus-clown (!) Much beautiful labour of love is done by earth and sky, preparing a pageant where their Lord shall enter. Slowly, like the growth

of any feeling grand, deep, masterful, and abiding, nature's power of comprehending the coming blessing develops. First, up in the colourless ranges of night there is a feeling of quiver and life, broader than the narrow twinkle of stars,—a tender lucency, not light, but rather a sense of the departing of darkness. Then a grey glimmer, like the sheen of filed silver, trembles upward from the black horizon. Grey deepens to violet. Clouds flush and blaze. The pageant thickens. Beams dart up. The world shines golden. The sun comes forth to cheer, to bless, to vivify.

"For other reasons more obviously practical, needs must that campaigners stir with dawn, and start with sunrise. No daylight is long enough for its possible work, as no life is long enough for its possible development of wisdom and love. In the beautiful fresh hours of early day, vigorous influences are about. The sun is doing his uphill work easily, climbing without a thought of toil to the breathing-spot of high-noon. Every flower of the world is boldly open; there is no languid droop in any stem. Blades of grass have tossed lightly off each its burden of a dew-drop, and now stand upright and alert. Man rises from recumbency taller by fractions of an inch than when he sank to repose, with a brain leagues higher up in the region of ability,—leagues above doubt and depression; and a man on a march, with long wildness of mountain and plain to overpass, is urged by necessity to convert power into achievement."

The man who wrote this is in many respects to be envied; and it is a great pity that whim, habit, or the bad taste of the American reading public, should ever have led him to write any-how else.

If the reader has any ideas connected with the names Whulge, Kahtai, Takoma, and the Yakimah region, he will know what this book is about; and when he has finished reading it, he will know as much as he did before. The author's ideal of travel-writing seems to have resembled that of the author of "Esthen"—conscientious suppression of anything of the nature of information. Love of adventure tempted him to travel; and a narrative of adventure is all he brings home. This, however, does not detract from the claim of the book to be regarded as one of the freshest and most original books of travel that have come across the water. Familiarity with solitude and danger had the effect of putting the writer into a state of perpetual "high spirits"; and the reader journeys through many striking and unfamiliar scenes with a most lively and entertaining companion. His sketches of Indian life, character, and manners, are true pictures, drawn with great spirit and vigour of touch (though never to our mind wholly unspoiled by the peculiarities of style we have objected to); and we are very sorry to gather from an abrupt note towards the close of what we cannot call a well-edited book, that the author has made his last journey.

"HOW THE GREAT CITY GREW."*

We learn from the last census, as quoted by Mr. Emerson, that in 1851 London had a population of 2,362,236; in 1861 of 2,803,034, showing an increase of 440,798. More people therefore live in London than in the whole of Switzerland or Denmark; more than twice as many as in Norway, Hanover, or Saxony, and nearly as many as in Scotland. The last is a particularly interesting fact, which we commend to the consideration of the champions of Scottish rights. If the Scottish Lion is to emerge from undue heraldic obscurity in the national arms, why should not Gog and Magog be represented? We learn further that in 1851 there were 305,933 inhabited houses in the metropolitan district; ten years later there were 362,890; the increase being 56,957. From which it appears that within these ten years London has added to itself nearly another Liverpool, Manchester, or Birmingham; four Nottinghams, Prestons, or Glasgows; nearly three Huddersfields or Salfords.

These are startling facts, and the story, "How the great city grew" to this enormous size cannot fail to be full of interest. In Mr. Emerson's hands it suffers, as he would say, "no perdition in its definition." He tells it, even the archaeological portions, chattily and pleasantly, besprinkling his pages plentifully with the worst puns we ever heard, and more or less inapplicable quotations from Shakspeare. The former seem to have been tolerated in the pages of the *Weekly Dispatch*, in which periodical this work first appeared in the form of letters, illustrative of the valuable map of London issued by the proprietors; but what fate does the perpetrator of this deserve:—"Akenside resided at Hampstead for more than two years, perhaps, like Gay, to 'cure an ache inside'!" Of this joke, however, the author seems afterwards to have repented him; the name Akenside is left out of the Index. Let not disgust, however, keep any one away from this book. It is a wonderful repertory of facts about London. The author has more than justified his own modest description of his labours:—"We have tried, in the following pages, to 'bring the diversified labours of many ex-

plorers to a focus, to add no slight amount 'of original research, and by so doing, tell 'a tale that all may read.' Unless the sources of second-hand information about London are much fuller and more numerous than we are aware of, the work is one of very considerable research indeed. In any case, so far as we can judge, it is a marvel of industrious and careful compilation. And as the telling of the story is at any rate his own, and in other hands has often been not particularly inspiring, the reader is under considerable obligations to Mr. Emerson for the unwearied interest he takes in his subject, and the light step with which he trips from fact to fact, till every hamlet and suburb has had its full share of history, anecdote, and illustration. It would be a hopeless task, either by description or extract, to give a fair idea of the contents of a work containing more than three hundred closely-printed pages of closely-packed facts, though columns of interesting gossip might be made out of the materials he has placed ready to hand. We can only say that we have read those parts of the book having reference to corners of London with which we are specially familiar; and have been not a little amused with the interesting things that could be told about them, and which local tradition had never caused us to hear the fame of with our ears. We once had the happiness of informing a young lady at a railway station that the gentleman to whom she had just handed a cup of coffee was the great Mr. Spurgeon; she blushed with pleasure. We have just the same feeling (without the blush), as we find on reading Mr. Emerson's pages, that we have been in houses—nay, sat in rooms—where great men have lived, perhaps died. Some evening a solitary clerk in cheap furnished Islington lodgings, solacing his leisure hours with Mr. Emerson's pages, may jump to his feet with a strange tremor, as he finds that he is in the room where Charles Lamb lived and wrote, and fancies that the ghost of "Elia" is gazing benignly from the darkest corner of the room. We only hope he will be able to forget the ghost in the interest inspired by this lively and agreeable book, which we cordially recommend every Londoner, especially every suburban Londoner, to buy.

"THE DEAD LOCK."*

What is a "Dead Lock"? will be the question put by not a few readers of Mr. Manby Smith's new tale,—or granting that we know what is meant by "coming to a dead lock" in current phraseology, is this what Mr. Smith's tale is to come to? If so, he is about the first story-teller who—whatever he may have felt—has been candid enough to make the confession. Moreover, the novelist's repertory, in the way of sudden and unexpected turns of fortune, revelations of secret births, marriages, wills, *et hoc genus omne*, is so practically inexhaustible, that he must be a tyro in the art, who, having brought things to a "dead lock," is unable to set them a going again. Mr. Smith must then have had some other meaning in choosing his rather fanciful title. The story is something like the following:—A poor ragged lad, passing for the son of a travelling rogue of a tinker, is saved from drowning in the deep water of the *capital lock* one Christmas morn by the trusty lock-keeper. The poor outcast wins upon the sympathy of his kind-hearted deliverer by the frank gratitude and childlike simplicity, mingling grotesquely with the cunning and "deepness" which the life of a *gamin* has made his armour of offence and defence. The boy's father belongs to a gang of thieves and burglars haunting the worst slums of the "Seven Dials," of whose reckless, utterly depraved life we have some vivid pictures—pictures drawn, as we are made to feel, not with any morbid fancy for the low and repulsive, such as strikes us in too many novelists and magazine writers of the present day, but as necessary to those who would know what goes on around them and grapple with it. With the story of poor "Benjy," is linked that of the fine people at the Priory, in whose service the honest and benevolent lock-keeper is employed. Here we have the usual amount of love-making, poeticising, fine-art gossip, suitors rejected and suitors accepted, &c., and given for the most part if not with much novelty at least with good taste. The supposed "heirress" is Mary Etherton of the Priory, endowed with those suitable gifts of loveliness, wit, and wealth, which novelists know how to dispense with such profuse liberality. The only son of Sir Edward was drowned—so at least all supposed—some ten years ago in the very lock from which poor Benjy was saved that Christmas morn. But the death-bed confession of one of the parties concerned brings to light the (truly novelist's) fact that the child

* *The Canoe and the Saddle; Adventures among the North-Western Rivers and Forests; and Isthmiana.* By THEODORE WINTHROP. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

* *London: How the Great City Grew.* By GEORGE ROSE EMERSON. London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

* *The Dead Lock; a Story in Eleven Chapters. Also Tales of Adventure, &c.* By CHARLES MANBY SMITH. London: Virtue.

drowned in the lock was not the Baronet's son; that the said son was no other than our young friend Benjy, and that the so-called heiress must give way to the vagabond tinker's boy. Our readers will understand the rest: how Benjy returns to the home of which he had been robbed; how he displays all the docility proper to the occasion in stripping off his bad habits and getting new ones; and how the heroine, no longer wooed for her wealth, becomes the prize of her nobler but less fortune-favoured admirer. We have taken up too much space we fear with so slight a subject: and yet we do not hesitate to say that it is a better story and better told than many which figure in state with the regular three volumes. The main idea of it is a good one. It is always refreshing and healthful to be reminded of the good which struggles, almost buried, with overwhelming evil; to listen to any well-told tale of restoration and recovery. But we protest with all our energy against such a solution of the problem presented as the making a baronet of a street gamin! Is there then no other way of rescue, but though the avenue of respectable gentility? We should wrong the writer grossly if we were so to interpret his plot. He has simply fallen into one of the besetting sins of novelists, who seem to think that without a free recourse to that choice repertory we have alluded to it will be impossible to make a story interesting and "romantic." For ourselves, directly we found our young friend was no longer Benjy the Tinker's son, but Sir Reginald Etherton, we lost all interest in him. A street urchin is all very well; send him to the ragged-school by all means, let our friend P. P. Wright take him in hand, or let him learn to be a good honest labourer for his bread—"lock-keeper," if you will; but—a baronet! save the mark!

We should like to remind the author, too, that his heroes and heroines, if their conversations are to have any interest for us, must talk as people do in real life. Who can imagine himself addressing the lady of his choice in such phrase as this:—"There are seasons, Miss Etherton, when rest of body is torture to the mind. We cannot command oblivion when we would; and there are pains and anxieties which yet we would not bury in forgetfulness, &c." (P. 141.) Perhaps the most difficult thing novelists have to do, is to make their people talk well, and yet is that of which they are often most careless.

Mr. Smith has added to the "Dead Lock" some shorter tales; some of which we believe have already appeared in magazines. We dislike the horrors which in one or two cases he introduces, and would caution him above all things to avoid that vilest and most revolting of all kinds of story-telling of which Edgar Allan Poe's night-mare dreams are the representative.

Parish Papers. By NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D. London: Strahan and Co.

This is a book which requires no lengthened notice from us. We can warmly recommend these "Parish Papers" to all who find delight in vigorous if not profound thought; warm and sympathetic human feeling, earnest and catholic Christian faith, expressing themselves in eloquent words. It is one of the very best religious books of the season, and from the tasteful and at the same time appropriate manner in which it is got up, it is admirably adapted for a New Year's gift-book. Our favourite of the "Papers" is that entitled "Future Life"; from which we are tempted to extract the following remarks on "Active Life in Heaven":—

"Let it be remembered that men have acquired a wider experience than even angels, by reason of that very sin which might be supposed to render them less fit for the exalted services of heaven. For the very storms and vicissitudes of earth have given a form and a strength to these 'trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord,' that could not have been acquired amidst the sunny skies and balmy air of the heavenly paradise. The saints of God have learnt lessons here of patience, of endurance, self-denial, and faith, that could not have been learned there. Like old soldiers, they have been trained by long campaigns and terrible combats with the enemy. On earth and not in heaven are Marthas and Marys with whom we can weep; and prodigals whom we can receive back; and saints in sickness, in prison, or in nakedness, whom we can visit, soothe, and clothe. And therefore is earth a noble school, by reason of its very sins and sorrows. If it be asked, indeed, in triumph, what employments can there be in heaven for saints? this question I cannot answer. The *how* employed, and *where*, must be as yet mere conjecture. . . . If throughout the endless ages of eternity, or in any province of God's boundless empire, there should ever be found some responsible beings who are tempted to depart from God by the machinations of wicked men or evil spirits,—permitted there, it may be as well as now to use all their powers in the service of sin and against the kingdom of God,—and who thus tempted shall require warning or support to retain them in their allegiance; or if there be found others who are struggling in an existence, which, however glorious, demands patience, fortitude, and faith in Jehovah, . . . then can I imagine how God's saints from earth may have glorious labours given them throughout eternity, which they alone of all the creatures of God will be able to accomplish, when every holy habit acquired here can be put to noble uses there. . . .

"Let it also comfort us when we see 'such an one as

Paul the aged' fall asleep after his day of toil: and strengthen us to bow our heads in meekness when we hear of the young man, full of zeal and ardour, apparently fully equipped for God's service, suddenly cut down; or the self-sacrificing missionary, who seems to have spent his strength in vain, perish with no one in the wilderness to give him burial. . . . Soul, spirit, and body, will yet do their work, for which they have been so exquisitely adapted and so carefully trained. He who has been 'faithful over a few things will be made ruler over many things'; and 'he who has been faithful in a very little, shall have authority over ten cities.'"
—Pp. 132—136.

BOOKS OF PRACTICAL RELIGION.

A considerable number of works devoted to the exposition of the first principles of spiritual life, and to the cultivation of heart-religion, has gradually accumulated on our table. We rejoice in the increase of such books; and in a confessedly larger demand for them. It is true there is a larger proportion of them feeble and unsatisfactory, than is the case with any other of the groups of books into which we divide our review-panels: but there remains a sufficient number of excellent quality, to give rich pleasure to a critic who brings with him religious feeling, and has a sincere interest in the promotion of a thoughtful piety. We do not intend to notice at all those which would call for disapprobation only: and even the others which we approve, will be judged by us not so much with respect to literary merit, as to their possession of the qualities of vigorous intelligence, knowledge of the human heart, acquaintance with real life, and true conversance with the Scriptures.

Christian Faith and Practice. By JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D., New York. (Edinburgh: A. Elliot.) The author of this work is already known as a powerful writer on the problems of Christian life; one whose pages are not merely hortatory, but profoundly reasoned, and charged with a manly feeling that is both strong and tender. The discourses are distinguished by their definite conviction, earnest tone, and expectation of the hearer's or reader's sustained and devoted attention to the argument unfolded or lesson enforced. They could not permit listless hearers; they will not suffer lazy readers. They present, "with due prominence, those 'central truths concerning Jesus Christ and Him crucified,' by which all theology and all sermons must stand 'or fall.'"

We somewhat object to the introduction of contemporary names into sermons for the purposes of reprobation,—the pulpit, as to the office of criticism, is somewhat apt to get itself confounded with the lecture-desk and the editorial "chair." But we greatly reverence the plainness and decision of Dr. Alexander's speech, and the uncompromising spirit of his assertion of Scripture authority and of orthodox opinion. There is comparatively little of the solidity, general culture, and power of these discourses, in our ordinary English pulpit. We do not accept all the author's theological positions, as he defines them; but no one could differ substantially from him, unless rejecting the opinions called evangelical. We especially like the discourses, "The Providence of God in Particulars," "The Inwardness of True Religion," "Daily Service of Christ," and "Mirth."—*Heart Religion: or, Living Belief in the Truth.* By the Rev. ALEXANDER LEITCH, author of "Christian Errors Infallible Arguments." (Nisbet and Co.) Mr. Leitch will be remembered by some of our readers as the author of a former work, mentioned on this title-page, and reviewed in this journal. He therein, whatever other worth his book possessed, proved himself to be a careful thinker—whose acuteness dreaded unjustifiable assumptions and heedless concessions,—a man of independence and frankness, as well as of settled faith and developed opinion, and a clear and accurate writer. In his present work he justly says of some of the most excellent treatises on experimental piety, that they are "considerably antiquated, 'not only in their verbal style, but also in many of the 'turns, and much of the texture, of the thought'; while many modern treatises are often either 'meagre, 'having only the mere alphabet of heart religion,' or are 'diffuse and declamatory,' 'so replete with illustrations, and so replenished with literary gewgaws, 'that they never fail to remind one of the saccharine 'contrivances of the nursery.' These hard words are too true: but the author seems too self-assured when for himself he adds: 'Our design is to win effect by 'instruction,—to attain the eloquence of rigid, but not 'cold or formal, reasoning,—to find and vindicate the 'truth first, in every topic discussed, and then to realise 'to ourselves, and transmit to our readers, the deep 'and sacred impressions which truth in its purity can 'alone inspire.' We must, however, admit that Mr. Leitch has conceived his treatise more broadly, has given it a truer unity, has worked it out more logically, than most similar works that have become known to us. He appears sometimes to think he is saying that which has been almost universally overlooked, when, in our judgment, it is he who has overlooked the almost universal saying of the thing: but there is always a meaning, and a relevancy to the whole subject, in what he strongly insists on; and there is not a little originality in the conception and illustration of special parts. The first part of the treatise is preliminary, and discusses Self-Knowledge, Practice and Speculation, the Nature of Guilt, and the Impossibility of Religious Neutrality. The second part is entitled *Man Seeking God*; and its chapters are, *Man's Dependence on God*, *Distance from God*, and *Duty to God*. The third part is *Man Finding*

God,—taking up the Divine Message—its import, authenticity, and record; Man's Reception of the Message—perception of its meaning, or knowledge, conviction of its truth, or unfeigned belief, and acceptance of its proposal, or living faith; the Results of this Reception, in godly sorrow, peace with God, and a holy life; and lastly, the Presence and Power of the Promised Paraclete. A peculiarity of the work is, that it does not assume that its readers are settled in the acceptance of the Christian revelation, and then proceed to teach how its truth enters the heart and works there. The author does not believe that these should be separated; and aims at such a delineation of heart religion—its natural history, so to speak—as may furnish in itself the ablest demonstration of the truth of the Gospel, and the most powerful antidote to scepticism. We think this an important characteristic of the work; which, unquestionably, is a much more valuable counsellor of the religious inquirer than most of the books which are now commonly commended to him.—*The Truth in Love.*

By JAMES FRAME. (London: Ward and Co.) This little volume, on the method of salvation, contains much that is carefully thought-out, clearly stated, and Scripturally defended. A sincere and earnest spirit breathes through it; and it has the substance of the Gospel, viewed simply as a declaration of propitiation, of righteousness, and salvation. Yet some tints of its theological complexion lead us to suppose that the author holds what are known as *Moravian* views. So far as we have read it, however, it does not appear to be by those views rendered incapable of religious usefulness, or wholly unworthy of approbation, among even those who decidedly reject them. We do not ourselves by any means agree, on some very important matters, with Mr. Frame; but we could give his book to thoughtful seekers for truth with a hope of their finding the more fundamental religious principles and doctrines more clearly and practically stated than is common. Very decided and firm as Mr. Frame is, he is courteous and generous to those from whom he differs. His criticisms of Mr. Godwin have much truth; but he does justice to the Christian spirit and earnest conviction of that writer's work on Faith. The criticism of the late Dr. Payne, on the subject by Election, seems to us undeserved; and the interpretation of the passage from the Thessalonians which Mr. Frame seems to adopt, is wholly unsatisfactory. The word there used for *chosen* or *elect* occurs in that instance only; and the words "through 'sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth,' attach, not to *chosen*, as describing 'the means of election,' but to *salvation*—"chosen you to salvation"—as the process of that salvation to which the election has respect. Mr. Frame's is a less than commonly successful version of the theory, that election is founded on foreseen faith, &c. We must add that the book has some faulty and repulsive phraseology, as—"the tears of Christ an index to the heart of the God-head,"—"the propitiation is the palladium of the universe,"—and "the agency of God in the transaction of Calvary": while all who know more than the little Mr. Frame knows of philosophy and theology will be disposed, whatever their own prepossessions in either respect, to fling from them a book that arrogantly and ignorantly asserts, "The doctrine of philosophical necessity, or absolute predestination, is most assuredly an 'infidel tenet,' because it has been held by all intelligent 'infidels, and is common to all phases of infidelity." But Mr. Frame is a writer whom the *British Standard* think "thoroughly evangelical," and one to whose works "John Owen would have felt pleasure in giving 'his imprimatur'." So much for watch-dog orthodoxy.

—*Patriarchal Shadows of Christ and his Church.* By OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, D.D. (London: J. F. Shaw and Co.) The substance of this book formed a series of extemporary expositions to a week-day congregation. The history of Joseph and his brethren is the remote subject,—Christ and his Church, the near and prominent one. Joseph is therefore presented, not for the sake of his own character, or story, or moral truth taught by his story, but as "a personal and remarkable type of the Lord 'Jesus Christ.'" The process of spiritualising is carried so far as to make the *empty sacks* of Joseph's brethren types of the souls that Christ will fill; and the return of their money a typical declaration that salvation cannot be purchased by men, but is of free grace. This mode of interpretation is a sad, perverse, and unholy use of Scripture; although we know well that it springs from a certain order of piety in which both deep sentiment and reverent intention unite. Dr. Winslow says many things that are edifying; but they have the most incongruous relationship to Joseph's story. He gives glorious prominence to "a living Christ"—as the "central fact of Christianity"; but he weakens the force of all that he says by making it correspond to "the 'central fact of the entrancing story illustrated—that 'Joseph lived'!" Further we need not speak of an author so well known, as to both religious feeling and manner of writing.—*Self; its Dangers, Doubts, and Duties* By Rev. ROBERT MAGUIRE, M.A. (London: J. F. Shaw and Co.) A vigorous and healthy little book; containing much searching exposition of the common heart of man, and much counsel and suggestion that may strengthen and refine the reader. Self-deception, self-righteousness, self-examination, self-suspicion, self-love, and self-denial, are its themes. On self-love, popular religious writers have often said one-sided and injurious things; Mr. Maguire exposes the perversions and corruptions of the principle, but stripping it of

these, exhibits a true self-love as a divinely implanted principle, and the first root of virtue. He preaches no ascetic or impractical view of self-denial; but does not fail to enforce it as the true discipline of the man, and the acceptable sacrifice to God. There is, however, much that is very displeasing in Mr. Maguire's language and occasional illustration: as in such remarks as—"In a dreamy sleep the dying man is gently lifted into 'hell': and again—"Faith draws a bill on eternity which is honoured even in this world":—and, the foolish inventiveness of the following,—"This soul of mine is a precious jewel; I am chartered 'with its custody, freighted with the burden of this costly charge, booked for eternity, bound for the better land, to deposit this precious gem on yonder shore.'"—*The Closer Walk; or, The Believer's Sanctification.* By HENRY DARLING, D.D. With Preface by Professor SKEATON, New College, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh: A. Elliot.) This is an interesting little work, simple, practical, and full of experience and good sense. Its peculiarity is, that it gives almost sole place to sanctification as a work, the development and exercise of a renewed will. The editor says truly, "The author allows no place to Quietism in any of its forms";—and has kept an eye, with a view to correcting and limiting their influence, on such works as "The Interior Life" and "The Higher Christian Life"—published in America, like this volume, and since reprinted here. We think, however, that Dr. Darling's is a more one-sided, and less really practical view, than that in which more place is given to interior stillness and waiting on God. At the same time, there is nothing here but is true, important, and necessary—if taken in connexion with such other truths—to a sure and blessed progress in holiness. So that we can unreservedly recommend the little book as thoughtful, judicious, and tender-spirited; deserving to be welcomed, and capable of being very useful.—*Look and Live; or, Present Salvation for All who will Accept it.* By Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D. (London: J. F. Shaw and Co.) A book designed "to show, in the simplest terms, the mode of a sinner's acceptance before God; and to meet the objections which weak but sincere minds frequently feel in reference to their right of approach to Jesus, and their acceptance through His blood." The most precious truths are here stated with much plainness, and with force of exhortation; but often their effect is marred by that trumpery illustration and popular clap-trap, which we have regretfully noticed in other works of the author's. For instance, the ignorant objection drawn from election to an active seeking for salvation, is met thus:—"If a young woman receives from some one whom she esteems and appreciates an offer of marriage—and here it is especially applicable, for it is said marriage—are made in heaven—does she, if her heart, feeling, and judgment are satisfied, try to ascertain, first, whether 'it was decreed and fixed in heaven?' This may seem smart to the vulgar, but it is in such execrable taste that it is hard to understand how a man of any good, sense or of any reputation at all, could allow himself to say, and still more, to print it.—*Winnowed Grain; or, Selections from the Addresses of the Rev. J. Denham Smith.* (London: S. W. Partridge.) One hears of the revival which took place at Dublin under the ministry of Mr. Smith, that it was distinguished by the absence of all the usual revival accessories, and was marked by calmness, sobriety, and simplicity. Those who heard or have since been interested in his Addresses on such occasions, will be glad to receive this selection of his best things. We wish to do reverence to their warm and tender spirit, their Scriptural fulness, and their depth and earnestness of tone: but, lacking, as they do, anything like passionate appeal or imaginative illustration, and even the freshness of thought and closeness of reasoning which the topics of personal religion admit, we are compelled to suppose that much of their original power was due to the genial manner, the pathetic tone, and the kindling glance of the persuasive preacher.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN LONDON.—The Prospectus of the Inns of Court Hotel Company has just been issued, and will be found in our advertising columns. The site obtained for the erection of the new building is that now occupied by the "George and Blue Boar" in Holborn. There seems to be a reasonable expectation that the undertaking will be successful, inasmuch as it aims to supply a want felt by an influential body of men, and is promoted by persons of great respectability.

MR. BARNES, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Thomas Barnes, M.P., addressed his constituents at Bolton on Thursday. The hon. gentleman expressed an opinion during his speech that the distress would not be at an end until there was an abundant supply of cotton, and it would be some time before that could be got. He therefore warned the operatives to prepare like men for what was inevitable, rather than buoy themselves up with false calculations. Mr. Barnes admitted that his views on the American question had undergone a modification. Now he sympathises with the North in consequence of the stand it has taken against slavery. A hearty vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

IRISH POETRY.—When Lady Morgan called to inquire after the health of Mrs. Maturin and her baby, the servant returned with the message—"Plaza, my lady, the master says, 'My angel is better, and my cherub has flown!'"

LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles's Funeral Sermon, preached by the Rev. Alfred C. Thomas, of Islington, with a biographical notice, containing interesting facts communicated by Mrs. Knowles, is in the press, and will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row.

A work on "Taxation," by Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P. for Finsbury, is announced amongst Messrs. Chapman and Hall's forthcoming publications. It proposes to deal both with the levy and expenditure of the national revenue, and is described as "An Inquiry into our Financial Policy."

Signor Costa is understood to be closely occupied in the completion of his new oratorio. It is intended to be produced at the Birmingham Festival next year.

Cleanings.

Can any one define the width of a narrow escape? The first shipment of Queensland cotton (thirty bales) that arrived lately, has realised 2s. 6d. per lb. It is proposed to purchase the Thames Tunnel and appropriate it to railway purposes.

Gold has been found at the Cape of Good Hope, which is said to be quite pure.

An American has invented a machine which is to be driven by the force of circumstances.

A pedlar being asked by a spindle-shanked wag if he had any overalls, replied, "No, but I have a pair of candle-moulds that would just fit you."

According to the *New York Tribune*, in the week before Christmas there were 520 presses "in full blast" making postal currency.

In 1860, one in every 9,494 slaves in the United States was insane, one in every 4,900 was a deaf mute, and one in every 2,503 was an idiot.

Schoolmaster: Come here, boy, and tell me the names of the four seasons.—Young prodigy: Pepper, mustard, salt, and vinegar—their's what mother seasons with.

A poor hen-pecked husband begged his wife to get married as soon as she could after his decease; "for then," said he, "there will be one man in the world who can sympathise with me."

THE COMING MAN.—The *New York Tribune* states that a telegram was recently despatched to the Federal army directing to whom the command of a brigade was to be intrusted, and that the operator at the telegraph station declared the person selected to be Amjyrdkwasajew! Deabxpoop.

HASTY WORDS, like random arrows, often hit a mark they never were shot at; but even solemn slow ones, when shot at a venture, sometimes find "the joints of the harness." At Mull, a messenger having requested a London clergyman to announce, "If Dr. — was among his audience, he was urgently wanted," the clergyman added from sympathy, "and may God have mercy on the poor patient!" The doctor, in a rage, demanded and received an humble apology.

A dyer at Lyons has discovered a method by which wood may be dyed violet. This colour is produced by two immersions—one in iodine of potassium, containing 80 grammes of that ingredient per quart; the other in bichlorine of mercury, at the rate of 25 grammes the quart. The wood to be dyed is to be placed in the first bath, where it must remain for some hours. It is then to be immersed in the latter, where it will acquire a bright rose colour. The dyed wood should afterwards be varnished. The baths may be used several times for a similar purpose.

PENAL LITERARY EASE.—A clergyman, writing to the *Times*, says:—"It is some years since, probably eight or ten, writes a correspondent, that I went over Portland Prison. On being asked by my conductor whether I should like to see the library where the books were kept, and which were lent to the convicts to read at their 'leisure hours,' I declined the offer, merely observing that I supposed they were mostly of a religious and elementary character. Upon which he replied, 'Not altogether, for we have some classical books among the number.' 'One convict,' he added, 'was, if he behaved well, indulged with his 'Horace.'"

PLEASURES OF MEMORY.—Remembering when you are more than half-way to the Opera that you have left your box-ticket at home upon your dressing-table, and at the same time recollecting that the overture was what you wished especially to hear.—While walking home to dine *en famille* with your wife, remembered that you've asked a few old school-fellows to sup with you, and have quite forgotten to tell her to provide for them.—Remembering at bed-time a business letter which your uncle (from whom you have expectations) begged you to post that morning, and which you now find is still in your coat-pocket. As you drive to him in penitence next day at seven p.m., remembering that his note of invitation said "six sharp," and recollecting that of all things he hates waiting for his dinner.—*Punch's Almanack.*

OUTWITTED.—A worthy clergyman on a certain occasion entreated an officer to liberate a poor soldier he was about to cast into prison. The officer said he would if the minister would grant him the first request he would make of him. The clergyman agreed, and the officer demanded he should baptize a young pup that was in camp. The pup was brought forth, and the minister requested the officer to hold it up, as was necessary to baptism. The clergyman began: "As I am a minister of the Church of Scotland, I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the Church."—"Certainly," said the Major, "I expect all the ceremony."—"Well, then,

major, I begin by the question—Do you acknowledge yourself to be the father of the puppy?" It is useless to add that this was more of the ceremony than he expected, and consequently he did not care about seeing it out.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BIRD.—July 23, at Malua, Upolu, Samoa, or Navigator's Isles, South Pacific, the wife of the Rev. P. Gould Bird, agent of the London Missionary Society, of her second son.
HAYWARD.—Dec. 29, the wife of Mr. Robert Hayward, of Chipping Ongar, Essex, of a son.
CLARKE.—Jan. 9, at Ashby de la Zouch, the wife of the Rev. Charles Clarke, B.A., of a son.
MIALL.—Jan. 10, Mrs. Charles Miall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHANDLER-PUGH.—Dec. 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Widcombe, near Bath, by the Rev. J. F. Huntley, William, eldest son of Mr. Levi Chandler, Pennwell-terrace, Bristol, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Edwin Pugh, of Alderton, near Malmesbury.
NEWBOULT—HAWKLEY.—Dec. 31, at Howard-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. R. C. Lumsden, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Mr. E. G. Newbould, to Hannah Greaves, eldest daughter of George Hawkey, Esq., Carver-street.
TAYLOR-GIBBS.—Jan. 1, at Union Chapel, Harpurhey by the Rev. J. Brown, M.A., Mr. George Taylor, of Moss Farm, Blackley, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. William Gibbs, of Milton, Hants.
KELLET-BRADSHAW.—Jan. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Bethesda-street, Burnley, by the Rev. J. Stroyan, Mr. Christopher Kellet, Newton-heath, Manchester, to Sarah Jane Pickering, second daughter of Mr. George Bradshaw, brush manufacturer, Burnley.
BUCKINGHAM-WALKER.—Jan. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. William Buckingham, to Mrs. Hannah Walker, both of Warwick.
GODDEN-RANDALL.—Jan. 5, at Westminster Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, Mr. Joseph Godden, King's North, Kent, to Mary Ann Harriet, only daughter of Mr. David Randall, of Hugh-street, Pimlico. No cards.
DIVER-KIRKMAN.—Jan. 6, at Haverstock Congregational Church, Maitland-park, London, by the Rev. John Nunn, Ebenezer Diver, M.D., of Camden-terrace, to Elizabeth Maria Jane, eldest daughter of William Kirkman, Esq., of Doctors'-commons.
COX-RAMM.—Jan. 6, at the Independent Chapel, Wells, by the Rev. E. B. Hickman, Mr. Henry Kidde Cox, to Emma Anne, daughter of Mr. Ramm, late of Wells.
JOHNSON-JONES.—Jan. 6, at Hill-street Presbyterian Church, Wrexham, by the Rev. J. Jones, David Johnson, Esq., of Strawberry Bank, Blackburn, to Jemima, youngest daughter of Daniel Jones, Esq., of Wrexham.
HURST-ADAMSON.—Jan. 7, at Milton Congregational Church, Rochdale, by the Rev. H. W. Parkinson, Mr. John Hurst, professor of music, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late George Adamson, Esq., both of Rochdale.
DE SELINCOURT-BENDALL.—Jan. 7, at Heath-street Chapel, Hampstead, by the Rev. Thomas Binney, Mr. Charles de Selincourt, of Bessborough-gardens, Vauxhall, to Theodora Bruce, eldest daughter of Mr. R. S. Bendall, of Hampstead.
CARTER-BELLIN.—Jan. 7, at Park Chapel, Camden-town, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Mr. Henry Carter, of 8, Belgrave-villas, Lee, to Augusta, third daughter of Samuel Bellin, Esq., of Camden-town.
CAPEL-MURRAY.—Jan. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Chesham, by the Rev. T. Rees, Mr. Joseph Capel, of Sydney, to Miss Ann Murray, of Woolaston.

DEATHS.

BIRD.—July 29, at Malua, Upolu, Samoa, or Navigator's Isles, South Pacific, six days old, William Walker, only surviving child of the Rev. P. Gould Bird, missionary, after a few hours' illness. Friends will please accept of this intimation.
MILLER.—Oct. 23, at his residence, Hobart Town, Tasmania, shortly after his return from England, the Rev. Frederick Miller, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.
ALLON.—Dec. 27, at 10, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, aged three years and nine months, Henry Robert, the beloved and only son of the Rev. Henry Allon.
CHAMBERS.—Dec. 29, at his residence, 205, Upper Thames-street, London, George Chambers, Esq., aged forty-nine years, for many years deacon of the Baptist Church, Spencer-place, Goswell-road; and on December 31, Hannah Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the above, aged forty-nine years.
FLETCHER.—Dec. 31, at her residence in the Close, Norwich, Emma, relict of the late Rev. William Fletcher, of Bath.
MARKS.—Jan. 1, at Myddleton House, Huddesdon, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. John Vine, Mrs. Sarah Marks, in her eightieth year.
FREEMAN.—Jan. 1, at Fingringhoe, Colchester, Mrs. Freeman, formerly of Waltham, aged sixty-nine years.
TROTMAN.—Jan. 5, at Osanburg-street, London, Miss Ann Trotman, daughter of the late Rev. W. Trotman, Baptist minister, of Tewkesbury.
NORTH.—Jan. 5, at Edinburgh, Margaret Frances Byng McAlister McDonald, of Lunistrynick, wife of Brownlow North, Esq.
NATHAN.—Jan. 5, Mrs. Thomas Nathan, of the East India-road, Poplar, in her eighty-sixth year.
KNOX.—Jan. 6, George Knox, Esq., of 201, Adelaide-road, N.W., aged fifty-five.
WHIBLEY.—Jan. 6, at Hastings, Emily, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Whibley, of Gravesend, aged nine years.
ROSE.—Jan. 6, at Bedford, Mr. Thomas Rose, aged fifty-three years. He was a deacon of Bunyan-meeting, widely known, highly esteemed, and deeply lamented.
VINCE.—Jan. 7, at Farnham, Surrey, in her seventy-eighth year, Mrs. Vince, mother of the Rev. Charles Vince, of Birmingham.
TOLLER.—Jan. 11, at Market Harborough, aged nineteen years, Fanny, third daughter of the late Rev. Henry Toller.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 7.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,436,180
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	13,786,180
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£28,436,180

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve ..	3,149,670
Public Deposits ..	8,782,808
Other Deposits ..	14,393,308
Seven Day and other Bills ..	701,583
	£41,580,378
	£41,580,378
Jan. 8, 1862.	W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—INFLAMMATIONS CONTROLLED.—Cases of internal inflammation in the throat, lungs, liver, and bowels, are perpetually happening during the winter, and loudly call for a certain curative, such as Holloway's Pills. They supersede blood-letting, mercury, antimony, and similarly dangerous treatment. No invalid will be at a loss to treat his complaint on the surest and safest principles who carefully reads through the printed directions folded round every box of the Pills. No danger can possibly result from using this medicine, which may be fearlessly accounted "The Antidote for Inflammation." The blood, under a course of these Pills, becomes thoroughly purified, and its natural distribution throughout the body is likewise insured, by which all local congestions and obstructions are prevented.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The supply of English wheat at this morning's market was small, and the condition being improved, it met a ready sale, at fully the rates of Monday last. There has been a moderate demand for foreign wheat, at about the currency of this day's night. The trade for malting barley is firm. Grinding sorts about the same. Peas and beans are each rather better sale. The arrival of foreign oats for the past week is very small. There were a few vessels fresh up this morning; but altogether the show of ship samples was not large. We have experienced a fair inquiry for good heavy corn to-day, and owing to the scarcity of supplies an advance of 6d per qr over the rates of Monday last has been realised.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The supply of foreign stock in our market to-day was only moderate, both as to number and quality. Nearly the whole of it changed hands at prices fully equal to last week. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were rather limited for the time of year; but the general quality of the stock was prime. The attendance of buyers was tolerably numerous, and the beef trade ruled somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs, and at which a clearance was effected. Very superior Scots and crosses realised 5s 2d per 8lbs, but the general top price for beef was 5s per 8lbs. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 1,620 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 1,000 various breeds; from Scotland, 340 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 400 oxen and heifers. The supply of sheep was again rather limited, and the quality of each breed was firm, at prices fully equal to this day's night. Very superior Downs and half-breeds realised 6s per 8lbs, and the general top figure for mutton was 5s 10d per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was only moderate—moved off steadily, at Thursday's advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The top price was 4s 8d. Pigs changed hands somewhat freely, at full prices. The supply was good.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	3	6	Prime Southdowns	5	8	10	5
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Lambs	0	0	0	0
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	8	Lge. coarse calves	3	4	4	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	0	Prime small	4	4	4	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	4	2	Large hogs	3	8	4	4
Second quality	4	4	10	0	Neatm. porkers	4	6	4	8
Pr. coarse woolled	5	0	5	6					

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 12.
Moderate supplies both of town and country-killed meat are on sale at these markets, and the trade, on the whole, rules steady, at full quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	6	2	10	Small pork	4	0	4	6
Middling ditto	3	0	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	2	3	6
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	3	8	4	4
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	6	4	8
Large pork	3	6	3	10	Veal	3	6	4	4

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

TEA.—There has been a fair amount of business transacted in this market to-day for most descriptions, and prices were well maintained for the better qualities.

SUGAR.—The business transacted in this market has been to a small extent since last week's report, and prices have been without material alteration. In the refined market last week's prices were obtained.

COFFEE.—The transactions recorded in this market have been limited, and late prices, in some instances, have been barely sustained.

RICE.—Only a small amount of business has been done in this market, without any change in values.

SALTPETRE.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a very limited extent, and late prices are maintained.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 12.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,082 firkins butter, and 3,077 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,460 casks butter, 95 bales and 635 boxes of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled steady during the week; the finest mill brands of Clonmel, &c., commanded most inquiry, and brought full prices; for the very finest an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt was realised. Best Dutch advanced 2s per cwt. The bacon market was steady, without any alteration to be noticed in prices. Sales of best Waterford made 52s on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 12.—Full average supplies of home-grown potatoes have been on sale at these markets since our last report, and a moderate quantity has been received from foreign ports. In all qualities sales have progressed slowly, at about previous quotations. Last week's import amounted to 471 tons from Dunkirk, 120 bags from Rotterdam, and 36 tons from Guernsey. Yorkshire Regents 90s to 120s, Yorkshire Flukes 120s to 140s, Yorkshire Rocks 75s to 90s, Kent and Essex Regents 100s to 130s, Scotch Regents 90s to 110s, Scotch Rocks 75s to 90s, Foreign 50s to 75s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 12.—The transactions in our market during the week have been on a very moderate scale for Down and Hoggett wool, and prices generally are well supported. In all other kinds the demand was limited. The stocks here and in the manufacturing districts are very moderate, considering the great activity in the woollen districts.

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 12.—The seed market has been quiet during the past week; but this morning there was again more activity. Red seed meets more inquiry for all fine qualities, the show of which was scanty, at full prices. White clover seed remains without alteration, and values are irregular. Trefolds are fully as dear for all fine qualities.

OIL, Monday, Jan. 12.—Lined oil is in good demand, at 4½s per cwt on the spot. Rape moves off in moderate quantities, and no change has taken place in its value since our last report. Olive and palm, as well as fish oils, are a slow sale; but cocoa-nut commands extreme rates. French spirits of turpentine are held at 102s to 103s; and American at 117s ½d per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Jan. 10.—A steady business is doing in flax, and prices are well supported. Hemp, both Russian and Manila, rules firm, and the quotations for clean old qualities of the latter are 38½ to 39½ per ton. Jute moves off steadily, and an advance of 10s to 15s per ton has taken place in its value. Coir goods are in fair request, and command full rates.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 12.—An advance on the rates of last day. Hutton's 19s, Hartlepool 18s 3d, Tees 18s 6d, Trimdon Hartlepool 18s, Reepin's 17s 6d, Hutton Lyons 17s, Hough Hall 16s 9d, Hedley 17s, Tanfield 13s 6d, South Kellie 17. Fresh arrivals, 79; left from last day, 3.—Total, 82.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 12.—The tallow trade is in a sluggish state, and a further decline has taken place in prices. To-day St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 44s per cwt on the spot, and 44s to 44s 3d for January to March, and 44s 3d for March delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 3½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

JANUARY.
DUMFRIES.—Thursday, 1.
ANNAN (Scotland).—Friday, 2; Saturday, 3; Sunday, 4; Monday, 5; Tuesday, 6.
PENRITH (Cumberland).—Wednesday, 7; Thursday, 8; Friday, 9.
KENDAL (Westmoreland).—Saturday, 10; Sunday, 11.
LANCASTER.—Monday, 12; Tuesday, 13; Wednesday, 14; Thursday, 15; Friday, 16; Saturday, 17; Sunday, 18.
PRESTON (Lancashire).—Monday, 19; Tuesday, 20; Wednesday, 21; Thursday, 22; Friday, 23; Saturday, 24; Sunday, 25.
MANCHESTER.—Monday, 26; Tuesday, 27; Wednesday, 28; Thursday, 29; Friday, 30; Saturday, 31.

FEBRUARY.
MANCHESTER.—Sunday, 1.
TUNSTALL (Staffordshire Potteries).—Monday, 2; Tuesday, 3; Wednesday, 4; Thursday, 5; Friday, 6; Saturday, 7; Sunday, 8.
SHREWSBURY.—Monday, 9; Tuesday, 10; Wednesday, 11; Thursday, 12; Friday, 13; Saturday, 14; Sunday, 15.
PERSHORE (Worcestershire).—Monday, 16; Tuesday, 17; Wednesday, 18.
EVENHAM (Worcestershire).—Thursday, 19; Friday, 20; Saturday, 21; Sunday, 22.
DUDLEY (Worcestershire).—Monday, 23; Tuesday, 24; Wednesday, 25.
WALSALL (Staffordshire).—Thursday, 26; Friday, 27; Saturday, 28.

MARCH.
WALSALL.—Sunday, 1; Monday, 2.
WEST BROMWICH (near Birmingham).—Tuesday, 3; Wednesday, 4; Thursday, 5; Friday, 6.
SHEFFIELD.—Saturday, 7; Sunday, 8; Monday, 9; Tuesday, 10; Wednesday, 11; Thursday, 12; Friday, 13; Saturday, 14; Sunday, 15.
RYAM (near Sheffield).—Monday, 16; Tuesday, 17; Wednesday, 18.
ROTHERHAM (Yorkshire).—Thursday, 19; Friday, 20; Saturday, 21; Sunday, 22.
LEEDS.—Monday, 23; Tuesday, 24; Wednesday, 25; Thursday, 26; Friday, 27; Saturday, 28; Sunday, 29.
YORK.—Monday, 30; Tuesday, 31.

APRIL.
YORK.—Wednesday, 1; Thursday, 2; Friday, 3.
DARLINGTON.—Saturday, 4; Sunday, 5; Monday, 6; Tuesday, 7; Wednesday, 8.
WASHINGTON (Durham).—Thursday, 9; Friday, 10.
SOUTH SHIELDS.—Saturday, 11; Sunday, 12.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Monday, 13; Tuesday, 14; Wednesday, 15; Thursday, 16; Friday, 17; Saturday, 18; Sunday, 19.
SUNDERLAND.—Monday, 20; Tuesday, 21; Wednesday, 22; Thursday, 23; Friday, 24; Saturday, 25; Sunday, 26.
EAST HARTLEPOOL.—Monday, 27; Tuesday, 28; Wednesday, 29.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Thursday, 30.

MAY.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Friday, 1; Saturday, 2; Sunday, 3.
NORTON (near Stockton).—Monday, 4; Tuesday, 5; Wednesday, 6.
CHILDON (near Darlington).—Thursday, 7; Friday, 8; Saturday, 9; Sunday, 10.
BISHOP AUCKLAND.—Monday, 11; Tuesday, 12; Wednesday, 13; Thursday, 14.
WOLINGHAM (Durham).—Friday, 15; Saturday, 16; Sunday, 17.
TUDMOR (near Ferryhill, Durham).—Monday, 18; Tuesday, 19; Wednesday, 20; Thursday, 21; Friday, 22.
SOUTH SHIELDS.—Saturday, 23; Sunday, 24; Monday, 25; Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27.
BEDLINGTON (Northumberland).—Thursday, 28; Friday, 29; Saturday, 30; Sunday, 31.

JUNE.
HEXHAM (Northumberland).—Monday, 1; Tuesday, 2; Wednesday, 3; Thursday, 4; Friday, 5; Saturday, 6; Sunday, 7.
CARLISLE.—Monday, 8; Tuesday, 9; Wednesday, 10.
BRAMPTON (near Carlisle).—Thursday, 11; Friday, 12; Saturday, 13; Sunday, 14.
HALL BANK GATE (Milton, near Carlisle).—Monday, 15; Tuesday, 16; Wednesday, 17.
PENRITH (Cumberland).—Thursday, 18; Friday, 19; Saturday, 20; Sunday, 21.
BARNARD CASTLE.—Monday, 22; Tuesday, 23.
MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE (near Barnard Castle).—Wednesday, 24; Thursday, 25; Friday, 26; Saturday, 27.
BARNARD CASTLE.—Sunday, 28; Monday, 29; Tuesday, 30.

JULY.
RIPON (Yorkshire).—Wednesday, 1; Thursday, 2; Friday, 3.
YORK.—Saturday, 4; Sunday, 5.
WHITBY (Yorkshire).—Monday, 6; Tuesday, 7; Wednesday, 8.
MALTON (Yorkshire).—Thursday, 9; Friday, 10; Saturday, 11; Sunday, 12.
SELBY (Yorkshire).—Monday, 13; Tuesday, 14; Wednesday, 15.
BEVERLEY (Yorkshire).—Thursday, 16; Friday, 17; Saturday, 18; Sunday, 19.
HULL.—Monday, 20; Tuesday, 21; Wednesday, 22; Thursday, 23; Friday, 24; Saturday, 25; Sunday, 26.
GREAT GRIMSBY (Lincolnshire).—Monday, 27; Tuesday, 28; Wednesday, 29.
LOUTH (Lincolnshire).—Thursday, 30; Friday, 31.

AUGUST.
LOUTH (Lincolnshire).—Saturday, 1; Sunday, 2.
ALFORD (Lincolnshire).—Monday, 3; Tuesday, 4; Wednesday, 5; Thursday, 6; Friday, 7.
LONDON.—Saturday, 8; Sunday, 9; Monday, 10; Tuesday, 11; Wednesday, 12; Thursday, 13; Friday, 14; Saturday, 15; Sunday, 16.
GAINSBORO' (Lincolnshire).—Monday, 17; Tuesday, 18; Wednesday, 19.
BRANTON (near Lincoln).—Thursday, 20; Friday, 21.
HUNTINGDON.—Saturday, 22; Sunday, 23; Monday, 24; Tuesday, 25; Wednesday, 26.
NORWICH.—Thursday, 27; Friday, 28; Saturday, 29; Sunday, 30; Monday, 31.

SEPTEMBER.
NORWICH.—Tuesday, 1; Wednesday, 2.
YARMOUTH (Norfolk).—Thursday, 3; Friday, 4; Saturday, 5; Sunday, 6; Monday, 7.
LOWESTOFT (Norfolk).—Tuesday, 8; Wednesday, 9; Thursday, 10; Friday, 11.
NORWICH.—Saturday, 12; Sunday, 13; Monday, 14; Tuesday, 15; Wednesday, 16.
WYMONDHAM (Norfolk).—Thursday, 17; Friday, 18.
HOLT (Norfolk).—Saturday, 19; Sunday, 20; Monday, 21; Tuesday, 22; Wednesday, 23.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS.—Continued.

WATTON (Norfolk).—Thursday, 24; Friday, 25; Saturday, 26; Sunday, 27; Monday, 28; Tuesday, 29; Wednesday, 30.

OCTOBER.

DUN (Norfolk).—Thursday, 1; Friday, 2; Saturday, 3; Sunday, 4.
IPSWICH.—Monday, 5; Tuesday, 6; Wednesday, 7; Thursday, 8; Friday, 9; Saturday, 10; Sunday, 11.
BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—Monday, 12; Tuesday, 13; Wednesday, 14.
CAMBRIDGE.—Thursday, 15; Friday, 16; Saturday, 17; Sunday, 18.
BEDFORD.—Monday, 19; Tuesday, 20; Wednesday, 21.
LUGHTON BUZZARD.—Thursday, 22; Friday, 23.
LUTON (Bedfordshire).—Saturday, 24; Sunday, 25; Monday, 26; Tuesday, 27.
ST. ALBAN'S (Herts).—Wednesday, 28; Thursday, 29; Friday, 30.
LONDON.—Saturday, 31.

NOVEMBER and DECEMBER to be devoted to LONDON.

* Letters during these two months to be addressed, "THOMAS COOPER, Freeman Office, 21, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London, E.C."

** Letters during all the former part of the year to be addressed, "THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Christianity," at the town where I am appointed, as "Penrith, Cumberland"—"Shrewsbury"—"Gainsboro', Lincolnshire"—"Ipswich"

N.B.—Correspondents are especially requested not to put "Post Office" on their Letters.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Rev. Thomas Adkin, Glossop. Rev. Andrew Reed, Preston.
Rev. A. Clark, Stockport. Rev. J. G. Rogers, Ashton.
Rev. W. H. Davison, Bolton. Mr. W. Armitage, Manchester.
Rev. James Gwyther, Manchester. Mr. R. Kelall, Rochdale.
Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn. C. Potter, Esq., Manchester.
TREASURER.—Mr. Henry Lee, Mosley-street, Manchester.
SECRETARIES.
Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

We are requested by the Secretaries to make the following acknowledgments of sums received during the week ending Jan. 12, 1863:—

	£	s.	d.
Brixton Trinity Chapel, Rev. S. Eldridge	14	11	9
Croydon Sunday-school, per Mr. T. J. Redgate	7	10	0
Bradford, Salem Chapel, fourth weekly offering	5	15	1
Wibsey, Rev. James Innes	2	4	0
Brighton, Union-street Chapel, Rev. R. V. P. Pryce, M.A.	47	1	8
London, Claremont Chapel, Rev. A. M. Henderson	37	3	6
Pentraeth, Rev. D. Williams	3	6	7
Uppingham, Rev. John Green	3	15	6
Hersham, Rev. A. E. Lord	15	0	0
Kingston, Somerset, collected by Miss Seward	1	0	0
Tiercross and Rhosmarket, Rev. E. Thomas	1	9	11
Morrison, Rev. Evan Evans	20	0	0
Scarborough, Rev. R. Bagnall, two weeks	9	2	6
Allerton Sunday-school	2	4	0
Henley, Rev. James Rowland, monthly	7	0	0
Henley, Mrs. J. F. Maitland	10	0	0
Harrogate Sunday-school	2	14	6
Haves, Rev. M. Allen	4	0	0
Llangadock, Rev. E. Watkin	4	5	6
Pontypridd, Mr. C. E. Spickett	2	0	0
Traffarn, Rev. D. Griffiths	4	10	0
Fishguard and Rhosyaron	3	0	0
Velinder	3	12	6
Brynberyan	1	15	3
Llandilo	3	0	0
St. David's	9	5	0
Maenclochog Tabernacle	1	0	0
Bethesda	3	8	3
Jersey, Evangelical Church, per Mr. G. de Garis	15	0	0
Aberdare, Ebenezer	5	1	2
Bristol, Redland-park Chapel, Rev. U. Thomas, 4th sacramental collection	9	7	2
Do., Bridge-street, Rev. H. J. Roper, 4th collection	20	0	0
Do., Lodge-street, Rev. J. Cort	3	10	0
Do., collected by Master Darkhan	0	11	6
Chester, Rev. C. Chapman	4	15	6
St. Ives, Congregational Church, weekly	9	5	9
Do., Union Church	1	0	0
Manchester, Park Chapel, Rev. J. Brown	5	5	4
Melton Mowbray, Rev. J. Twydale	25	0	0
Frome, Rev. D. Anthony, monthly	5	0	0
Llandover, Rev. J. Griffiths	6	0	0
Marseilles, a Few Christian Friends, per Mr. J. P. Cohen	5	0	0
Kingland Chapel, Rev. T. Aveling	15	0	0
Maehynleth, Rev. Josiah Jones	4	4	2
Heckmondwike, Upper Chapel School	10	0	0
London, Marlborough Chapel	28	17	9
Westminster, Rev. S. Martin, portion of Sacramental collection	12	0	0
Westminster, Boxes at the Chapel-door	3	17	0
Westminster, Young Men in the employ of M. A. Pimbo	1	16	7
Westminster, Girls Day-school &c., A Friend, 2s 6d.	0	8	6
Newcastle, Rev. G. Stewart, collections and Sunday-school	10	11	7
East Cowes, Rev. John Young, three weeks' collections	6	11	0
Welshpool	1	2	3
Bermundsey, Ebenezer Chapel, third contribution	1	0	0
Blackney, Tabernacle School, third contribution	1	0	0
Northwick, Rev. J. Johns, fourth monthly collection	3	0	0
Sums under one pound	3	10	0

The list of parcels of clothing sent during the week will be given in our next issue.

* All contributions to be addressed, Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham.

THE BAPTIST UNION and the LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The following is the list of Contributions forwarded during the past week to the Baptist Union Fund for the Relief of the Distress in Lancashire:—

	£	s.	d.
Crookham Common, by W. Webster	5	14	0
Chorley-road, Sheepshead, by B. Christian	1	18	7
Leeds, by Rev. J. Tunnicliffe	0	10	0
Agard-street Sunday-school, Derby	4	0	0
Lianthwy, Monmouthshire, by Rev. J. George	1	0	0
Phoebe, Brighton	3	18	0
Caxton, Congregation and Sunday-school, by Rev. S. Fordham	1	0	0
Lymington, Subscriptions by Mr. Sealey	1	2	2
Warwick-street, Leamington	0	11	3
Mrs. Fletcher's School, Richmond	0	10	0
Mrs. Hawkins, sen., by Rev. J. C. Wells	0	10	0
Mrs. Cornish, do.	0	5	0
Mrs. Llewellyn, do.	0	5	0
Allerton, Somerset, by Rev. J. Bolton	1	14	1
Hengood, Caerphilly, by Rev. R. Williams	5	3	0
Histon, Cambridgeshire, by Rev. G. Sear	10	0	0
Paulton, by Rev. T. Davies	2	12	4
Mrs. and Miss Ed. ar, Uxbridge	7	0	0
Working Man's Family	0	0	0
Wild-street, London, by Rev. C. Wollacott	16	1	0
Lower Edmonton Baptist Chapel, by Mr. Bacon	1	4	10

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Mission

House, 81, Moorgate-street; and at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.'s, Lombard-street.
Post-office Orders should be made payable at the General Post-office, to the Rev. James H. Millard (Secretary), and Banker's Cheques to George Lowe, Esq. (Treasurer).

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer.
Josias Alexander, Esq. Henry Mason, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Abbas. William Nathan, Esq.
Rev. T. Binney. Rev. Dr. Spence.
Travers Buxton, Esq. Rev. George Smith.
Charles Curling, Esq. Henry Spicer, Esq.
John Clapham, Esq. Thomas Spalding, Esq.
William Edwards, Esq. Eusebius Smith, Esq.
William Edgar, Esq. Rev. Dr. Tidman.
Rev. Dr. Halley. John Williams, Esq.
Rev. Newman Hall, L.L.B. Henry Wright, Esq.

Henry Lee, Esq., and Rev. J. G. Rogers, Representatives of the Manchester Central Congregational Committee.

Mr. T. C. TURBERVILLE,
Mr. T. T. CURWEN,
Mr. THOMAS SCRUTTON, Jun., } Hon. Secs.

The object of this Committee is to stimulate the Congregational Churches to systematic effort and weekly collections on behalf of the distressed Lancashire Operatives, and especially for the suffering members of Congregational Churches. They do not undertake to distribute any funds; they simply forward such moneys as may be entrusted to their care to the destination indicated by the donors.

All communications and remittances to be addressed to Samuel Morley, Esq., Chairman of the London Congregational Relief Committee, 18, Wood-street, London, E.C. Post-office Orders to be made payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The following amounts have been forwarded by the London Congregational Committee to the Congregational Committee at Manchester:—

	£	s.	d.
Bath, per Rev. R. Brindley:—			
Park-road Congregational Church,	25	0	0
Blackburn	10	0	0
Rev. C. Garrett, Preston	20	0	0
Rev. A. Reed, Blackburn and Preston	20	0	0
Rev. J. G. Rogers, Blackburn and	20	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne	20	0	0
Manchester Central Congregational	45	0	0
Committee			
Congregational Chapel, Bromley, Kent, per Rev. E.			
Bolton (contribution for January)	8	8	6
Sunday-school, per ditto, for Sunday-school Chil-			
dren	0	12	6
Ashford Independent Chapel, per Rev. A. Turner			
(sacramental collection)	4	8	6
Students of New College (fifth weekly subscription),			
per Mr. A. Norris	1	8	0
Ashby Chapel, Stoke Newington, per Rev. J. Jeffers-			
on and Rev. A. Hampson	2	11	0
Keston Chapel, Burnley, Kent, per Mr. H. Halett			
(second remittance)	2	0	0
Erdington Congregational Church, Birmingham,			
per Rev. H. J. Heathcote (sacramental collection			
for January)	2	14	6
Old Gravel-pit Chapel, Hackney, per Rev. J. Davies			
(additional)	8	12	6
Plough Chapel, Brecon, per Rev. R. S. Williams			
Falcon-square Chapel, per Rev. J. S. Hall (sixth			
weekly subscription)	6	8	8
Independent Chapel, Denton, Norfolk, per Rev. F.			
S. Baden	4	0	0
Eastbourne, Sussex, per Rev. A. Foyster (two sacra-			
mental collections)	1	14	0
Weigh-house Chapel, by Rev. Thos. Binney (one-			
third of weekly offerings for December)	30	0	0
Darby-street Mission Station in connexion with the			
Weigh-house Chapel	0	11	0
Old Congregational Chapel, Peterboro', per Rev. D.			
Robertson (part of collection)	14	4	0
Overton, Hants, per Rev. J. Gooby			
London-road Chapel, Brighton, per Rev. R. Hamil-			
ton	20	0	0
Bath, per Rev. R. Brindley (part of collection—			
100l)	45	0	0
	£168	4	5

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH and SCHOOLS, LOWER CLAPTON.

The Church hitherto worshipping in Pembury-grove Chapel, Lower Clapton, finding their present building both unsuitable in character and locality, and inadequate in accommodation, have resolved to erect a new Edifice, capable of accommodating One Thousand persons, with School-rooms attached for Six Hundred Children. A most eligible Freehold Site, open to five public roads, has been secured. Plans have been obtained, the estimated cost of executing which is 6,500l. Subscriptions have been received or promised, chiefly by the present congregation, amounting to more than 2,000l. The London Congregational Chapel-Building Society have, in addition to this, voted a grant of 300l., and a loan of 700l. The present chapel will be sold in aid of the Building Fund. A fair prospect of success is thus opened. The New Church will be surrounded by a large and increasing population, for which there is no other religious accommodation in the immediate locality. The whole case is familiarly known to all neighbouring Ministers and Churches, to whom reference can be made. And an earnest appeal is now made to the Christian Public to aid in this effort to meet the ever-increasing necessities of this great metropolis. The Committee are making arrangements for laying the Foundation-stone early in the ensuing Spring.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Rev. Frank Soden, pastor, 8, Laura-place, Lower Clapton; Mr. F. Crow, secretary, 1, Church-street, Hackney; and Mr. H. R. Williams, 15, Amhurst-road, Hackney Downs, or may be paid to the account of the Trustees of the Building Fund at Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., 65, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS AMONG OTHERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED OR PROMISED:—

London Congregational Chapel-Building Society:			
Loan	700	0	0
Grant	300	0	0
John Morley, Esq.	250	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	250	0	0
Rev. Frank Soden	100	0	0
Henry Rutt, Esq.	25	0	0
Wm. Mackrell, Esq.	21	0	0
Thomas Kelsey, Esq.	10	10	0
Rev. Thos. Berry	10	0	0
Stephen Olding, Esq.	10	0	0
James Carter, Esq.	10	0	0
Eusebius Smith, Esq.	10	0	0
Miss Rutt	10	0	0
N. Griffiths, Esq.	10	0	0
W. Patterson, Esq.	10	0	0
Eden Fisher, Esq.	5	5	0
Mr. and Mrs. Farnan	5	5	0
Rev. Thomas Aveling	5	0	0
Rev. Wm. Tyler	5	0	0
Rev. John Davis	5	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.	5	0	0
J. Wontner, Esq.	5	0	0

BLANKETS of good quality, 8 qrs. by 9, forwarded on receipt of Post-office Order, at 1l. per pair, by J. RUSSELL LEONARD and Co., Manufacturers, Nails-worth, near Stroud.

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Superfine Blue Foolscap	3s. 6d. "	Best Black-bordered ditto	1s. 6d. per 100.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 3s. 6d.; ditto, ruled, 4s. 6d. per ream.

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This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body—without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues, using it in great quantities in the following diseases.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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The material of which these are made is recommended
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STARCH is recommended for its economical and stiffen-
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says—"It is very easy to work, saturates the fabric thoroughly,
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It involves scarcely any trouble, and renders the bread far
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produces a beautiful golden tint, and is most convenient for
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WRITING INKS flow freely, do not corrode the pens,
are perfectly indelible, and leave a depth of colour which will
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WHEAT is not dangerous to human life, nor to cats or
dogs! As there is no risk in laying this Wheat about, it is
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days afterwards. He also placed a portion on the floor of his
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KILLER has gained an unsurpassed reputation through-
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WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.

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